

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XX.—No. 524.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890.

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A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE CURRENT COMMENT

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THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER

for May last contained the Bible in the Schools case, where a Western Court pronounced the reading of the Bible without comment, to be unconstitutional. The case is prefaced by a review of the relations of Christianity to the unwritten law; while appended to the case is a discussion of the other cases in which the reading of the Bible in the Schools has been before the various Courts of the Union. The June number contains an interesting article on the right of the Federal Courts to punish offenders against the ballot box at a Congressional election. This timely article is to be followed by another on the right of Congress to regulate the elections. In the July number, the Original Package case appears with legal discussion, in historical order, whereby many popular impressions are seen to be groundless. Single copies, fifty cents each; annual subscription, five dollars. The volume begins with January; the back numbers can be furnished, though the subscription may begin at any time.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XX.—No. 524.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

DELAMATER MEANS QUAY.

THE CANDIDATE.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

THE PLATFORM.

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States, he has won and retains our respect and confidence."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Tariff bill has made some progress in the Senate, but not nearly enough to promise its passage within a reasonable time. Amendments to every line, reducing the rates of duty, have been offered by the Democrats, whenever this work was not obligingly done for them by Mr. Plumb or some other of the Western Republicans.

THE discussion of Mr. Quay's resolution, embodying his "deal" with Mr. Gorman, began on Wednesday in the "morning hour," from 10 to 12, and was notable in several ways. Most importantly, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts made an able and temperate speech, showing the public need for the passage of the Elections bill, and sweeping aside the frivolous and dishonest objections which have been made to it. Mr. Frye also spoke, and Mr. Edmunds briefly. The nett result of the morning's discussion was that the subject was put in a clearer and better light, and it became evident to some of the Republicans who had been inclined to follow Mr. Quay that that road was not a pleasant or an honorable one to travel. On Thursday, therefore, the discussion was not continued; and it was agreed, instead, to hold a conference of Republican Senators, to arrange an order of business. The result of this conference is not known at this writing.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in his dispatches sent Monday evening, describing the vicious situation in the Senate caused by Mr. Quay's "deal" with Mr. Gorman, quoted one of the Republican Senators as speaking thus:

"Mr. Quay's resolution will not be adopted without a bitter fight. Instead of aiding in the passage of the Tariff bill I think it will prolong consideration of that bill and may result in injuring some of the very interests that Senator Quay seeks to protect. At least I suppose that his reason for offering the resolution is to help certain interests in Pennsylvania. There may be other reasons. That I cannot say. I have heard it remarked in the Senate that he desired to withdraw the fire of Democratic newspapers from him and if that is his object he has certainly succeeded."

"When the Tariff bill was under consideration in committee, and representatives from Pennsylvania were coming here daily to look after their interests, Mr. Quay was fishing in Florida and Mr. Cameron was hunting with his chum, Senator Butler, in South Carolina. Neither one of them ever appeared before the Finance Committee, or took any interest, apparently, in the preparation of the Tariff bill. Had they done so, they might have kept the rates on Pennsylvania products the same as fixed in the House bill. But instead of that being done, there was a severe cut made on steel rails, glassware, lumber, and everything else nearly in which Pennsylvania was interested."

"After this record they now come forward to assume the leadership by joining with the Democrats and in defiance of the Republican caucus. Under the circumstances, we, who have stood here through the session, and done our duty as best we know how, object to being led by the Democrats in combination with Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron and a few others."

The facts stated as to Mr. Quay's and Mr. Cameron's neglect of duty are well put. Mr. Quay has given no service of value to the people of Pennsylvania. His protracted absences, "fishing,"

or managing political jobs, his indifference to the real work of the Senate, his contempt for legislation rising above the level of his own political methods, all added to the unfortunate situation in which he stands before the country, make him worthless, and worse, in the Senate. The State of Pennsylvania should call for his resignation. It will do so in November, but the postponement for three months is a misfortune.

IN less than two days of an interval on the Tariff discussion, the Senate passed the River and Harbor bill. Ninety-nine pages were passed in five hours, while eighteen pages of the Tariff bill have occupied four weeks. As no bill of this kind was passed at the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, it may be said to cover the expenditures of two years, although \$5,000,000 of the expenditures of 1888 remain unspent. The appropriation of this year is about \$26,000,000,—by far the largest sum ever set aside at once for this purpose. As there was no political log-rolling in its preparation, as there is when House and Senate are on different sides in politics, the Senate's Committee on Commerce made fewer additions to the measure than in former years. Mr. Edmunds objected to the amount, in view of what he thought the likelihood of a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the year, even if the duty on raw sugars were retained. Mr. Frye replied by stating that the Army engineers had suggested a much larger outlay, and by alleging the good results from some comparatively small outlays on rivers and creeks. It might have been objected that selected instances of this kind are apt to be misleading, and that a statement of the gains to our commerce resulting from the whole outlay under previous bills would be much more convincing. And it remains an unsolved problem on what grounds Free Traders justify outlays of this kind for the benefit of commerce, while they oppose any legislation which may have the effect of stimulating and increasing our manufacturing industry. On what ground is the one industry to be preferred to the other?

THE House, on Saturday, promptly passed the bill to exclude lottery companies and their agents from the use of the mails, without even a division. From the beginning of the session the Louisiana Lottery has been lobbying the House to prevent the passage of such a measure; and for a time it was believed to have succeeded with the House Committee. But when it came to a test of strength, the friends of the Lottery did not dare to come forward in its behalf, although the bill offered them opportunities to do so with the usual pretexts of its being "unconstitutional," "centralizing," and so forth. Two of the best speeches were by a Democrat from Louisiana and a Republican from North Dakota, who denounced the institution unreservedly. It is said that there was no quorum when the vote was taken, and that its passage might have been delayed by calling for a division; but the opposition feared to show its weakness.

IN Louisiana the opposition to the rechartering of the Lottery shows no relaxation of purpose. The Farmers' Alliance has voted to expel from membership those who voted for the constitutional amendment in the Legislature. In Louisiana, as in Pennsylvania, the better element of the commonwealth is asserting itself against organized iniquity and political shamelessness.

THE National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Boston, was one of the most notable that ever assembled. As the years go by, the great organization and its reunions of old comrades grow in popularity. The Boston assemblage was enlivened by the presence of the President, who was more welcome than his predecessor would have been. There were naval evolutions in the harbor on the part of the Government vessels.

The burning question from the first was that of a service pension. The retiring commander, General Alger, of Michigan, took decided ground against any farther agitation for the present, and it was understood that the gallant Vermont colonel who succeeded him, Mr. Veazey, was the candidate of those who are satisfied with the bill recently passed by Congress. Yet at the final session, and by a small vote, the minority report of the Committee to which the subject had been referred, was adopted, although it declared for a service pension proportional to the exact length of each soldier's service. We think this action far from wise. It certainly will accomplish nothing. The Republican party has incurred a good deal of abuse by passing even the moderate bill to provide for actually dependent soldiers. It will be years before it can venture on any farther step in that direction; and certainly the Democratic party is not going to move. And whatever be the force of the bad precedent set by the Mexican Pension bill, there is no demand of justice that the whole body of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion should be put on the pensions' list.

ONE of the subjects discussed in Gen. Alger's opening address was the propriety of transferring the remains of Gen. Grant from their present unhonored and hardly accessible resting place at New York, to a national site at Arlington, near the seat of the Nation's government and the scene of his last great campaigns. A resolution to this effect has been adopted in the Senate, and is at this writing pending in the House. There is a strong feeling in its favor. Not only has the promised monument not been erected, but a big livery stable has been allowed to rise in such contiguity to the tomb, as is alleged to be quite indecent. And the prospect of any amendment in either matter is remote enough. In New York, where one sensation obliterates another as wave obliterates wave on the seashore, General Grant is now of no more popular interest than last year's almanac, while the latest announcements of the variety programme at a "Casino," or the squabbles between rival "Halls" of politicians, excite more concern. There are many persons, it is true, in the City of New York, who cherish historical memories, and regard historical duties, but they scarcely suffice to leaven a little of the great lump. It is a community which lives for the present day only.

CHICAGO cannot be said to be managing the organization of its World's Fair with great ability. It now appears that the plan of taking Jackson park and filling in along the Lake front so as to extend the area is open to much more serious objections than had been suggested. The water area to be filled up constitutes,—or did, formerly,—part of the harbor of the city, in which vessels on that part of Lake Michigan must take refuge from storms. For this reason it is under the care and protection of the National Government, which has laid its veto upon a number of proposals to fill up this sheet of water and convert it into a part of the lake shore. This fact was not mentioned in any of the discussions as to the feasibility of using this site; but it is recalled by a letter from one of the citizens of Chicago, who calls the attention of Secretary Windom to the facts and to the decisions of his predecessors in office. Jackson Park itself is quite inadequate for a great World's Fair. It can be made to furnish 172 acres in all, or about four times the area of the "Main Building," at Philadelphia in 1876. As Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead says, this space might accommodate those parts of the display which are not exacting as regards space. But agricultural implements and the like could not be exhibited.

It is said that there is no other course open than to locate the Fair on the prairies just outside the city. Such a location is not very suitable. It will be accessible only by rail, and through a great part of the summer it will be very hot. The buildings will not show to advantage because of the unbroken level. But if it is the best that can be done, no time should be lost in preparing it. Even 1893 is coming pretty near.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN, in his testimony before the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, made the suggestion that a single commissioner would be better than three, as executive triumvirates generally work badly, and in the present case the Reform has been embarrassed at times by want of the unity a single executive head would have given. This is true enough, but we think Commissioner Thompson is right in the opinion that it would not be expedient to make such a change at present. The business of the Commission is one which touches so closely on party politics that nothing less than the representation of both the great parties in its management will give the public confidence that the law is fully respected. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt would give its administration a unity and a vigor which the three commissioners cannot. But the presence of Mr. Thompson in the Commission is an assurance to his party such as no Republican commissioner could give. It probably will be a long time before we can make the change from three to one.

Mr. Lyman called attention to the only attempt that had been made to deal systematically with removals as well as appointments. In 1888 the Commission recommended the adoption of a rule requiring the heads of departments to file their reasons in every case of a removal of a subordinate. This rule Mr. Cleveland refused to establish. It is not said that Mr. Harrison has had the same suggestion made to him, but we do not see why it should not. He was elected under pledges with reference to the reform even more distinct than those obtained from Mr. Cleveland, whose most definite declarations were made in the weeks after his election. Had he been induced to issue such an order as this the performances of the present Administration would have corresponded much more closely to its promises than they have done. It would have been a physical impossibility for Mr. Clarkson to have effected myriads of removals if in every case he had to give his reason for doing so. And the fact that these reasons would have been accessible for publication and criticism, must have made the most reckless partisan more careful in his proceedings. A rule like this combined with the repeal of the "four years' commission" law, would effect more for the reform of the civil service than the Pendleton law has or will.

THE "open winters" we have had for two years past have done more to fix public attention on the need of good roads than any other circumstance. In most years Jack Frost comes to the public assistance and makes up for the deficiencies of our road-makers. But in the winters just past he did not do so, and as a consequence large amounts of farm-produce could not be taken to market when it was most needed because the roads were practically unusable. Besides this, it is ascertained that in some parts of our Middle States valuable minerals which lie at a short distance from railroad lines cannot be brought into use, because there are not roads that can be depended upon for more than a short part of each year. In cases like this the system of telephery devised by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, and actually employed for the transportation of coal and ore at many of our iron-works, could be brought into requisition, as also in transporting building-stone from the quarry to house-sites. It is easily transferred from place to place, and is not very costly. But it hardly can be applied for the benefit of the farmers.

In New York there is a "Road Improvement Association," with its headquarters at Syracuse. It has the active support of the wholesale houses in the interior, who suffer from the embarrassment of their customers in the towns and of the farmers. It also is sustained by the Farmers' Alliance, the Horse Breeders' Association, the Coaching Clubs, and many other organizations which have a very direct interest in the matter. But the last legislature took no action on the subject, although urged to do so both by the Association and Governor Hill. It showed the urgency of the need by representing the disadvantages at which farmers are placed in the matter of a choice of crops. The only crops it is safe to raise are those which can be kept for an indefi-

nite time until the roads are open. But these are the very crops which are most affected by Western competition, through the railroads and canals.

All this applies to Pennsylvania and other States as well as New York, with the difference that we have no organized association to press the matter on public attention.

THE charges of ex-Senator Emery against Mr. Delamater were made in a public speech at Bradford, on the evening of the 4th of April last. What Mr. Emery said was this:

"I charge that he [Mr. Delamater] purchased his election to the Senate of this State in 1886; that he directly bribed citizens of Crawford county to vote for him at the general election, and that when a memorial had been contemplated to prevent him from taking the oath of office, he paid large sums of money for the suppression of the said memorial.

"I charge that he did take the oath of office, thereby committing the crime against the good name and statutes of the Commonwealth.

"I charge, also, that during his services in the Senate he attempted to alter a public record by framing a conference report on a bill before it had been properly considered, contrary to all rules and practice, and signing or having had signed the names of the committee, and in so doing offended the dignity of the Legislature and the law of the Commonwealth.

"I make these charges without fear of contradiction, and court an action at law whereby I may set my proof before the people oath-bound."

For more than three months Mr. Delamater made no reply. The action at law which Mr. Emery said he courted, was not brought. Mr. Delamater privately explained the matter to individuals, and some of them have said they were satisfied. But it was obvious that a reply must be made, not to a few persons here and there, but to the whole community, and at last, after much pressure, Mr. Delamater arranged that this should be done, last week. At Chambersburg, on Thursday evening, at the close of a speech, in response to a question from a person in the audience, he said:

"I take this occasion to enter my most positive, emphatic, and unequivocal denial of each and every charge preferred by Senator Emery. . . . I enter this denial to all charges, by whomsoever preferred, which assail my honor as a man and my integrity as a citizen."

This denial, it is evident, could have been made as easily and much more appropriately, last April. The delay may be due to two causes: a desire to avoid denial altogether, and the supposition that the lapse of time might be used to make Mr. Emery's proofs less convenient of presentation. It would have been better, too, if the several charges had been met separately and specifically. As the denial, however, is general and sweeping, it makes it proper, now, that Mr. Emery should produce his evidence. He has sent out this dispatch:

BRADFORD, Aug. 16.—I propose, at a time and place not yet determined upon, to give the people a bunch of facts as undeniable as Mr. Delamater's Chambersburg denial was broad and inexplicit. The day in which unscrupulous politicians could sweep away with a wave of the hand stains of corruption with which they are tainted has gone by with me and should be with every thinking and well-meaning citizen of the State.

LEWIS EMERY, JR.

And in a letter (August 19) declining an independent nomination for Congress, which had been tendered him by a meeting held in his district, he has added to the above the following:

"As a life-long Republican and a warm adherent to the principles of the Republican party, I have made grave charges against the Republican nominee for Governor, and after months of silence he now denies them as a whole, unequivocally. There are thousands of citizens over the State of all political shades who believe I made those charges knowingly and honestly. I would be wanting in manhood if I should now refuse to sustain them, and should surely deserve their bitter condemnation."

The case, therefore, rests, pending the production of Mr. Emery's proofs. Mr. Delamater's denial has by no means the effect of closing the case, but it appears in the proceedings as a formal feature, and would have value if Mr. Emery should remain silent. This, he says, he does not intend to do.

LORD SALISBURY has written a reply to Mr. Blaine's letter of June 30th, of which a summary was telegraphed from London last Sunday, probably to counteract the effect of the American publication of the correspondence. As it stands it amounts to nothing more than a flat contradiction of Mr. Blaine's argument, for although his Lordship is said to quote from historical documents, these are not specified in the despatch. It is alleged on the English side that Behring Sea always has been claimed as open water, no concession to Russia's claims being made except as regards Behring Straits. Now the chief evidence of this is said to be the Convention of 1825, "which was regarded by both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia" as asserted in the ukase of 1821. That it was; but the claim put forward in the ukase of 1821 is not the claim put forward by the American government as the purchaser of Russian rights. It is the confusion of the two claims which has been the English and Canadian stock-in-trade in this controversy. Mr. Blaine shows that the Conventions of 1825 conceded to Russia on our part and that of England all that we now claim.

Lord Salisbury renews the suggestion of the British minister that the questions at issue, in all their extent, be submitted to arbitration. As we already had refused to walk into that trap, the repetition of the suggestion is probably "for Buncombe" only. It would have been much more to the point if he had renewed the proposal to establish by an international agreement a "close season" for the taking of seals in all waters, if the race of fur-bearing animals so-called is not to be extinguished. The smallness of the number which has arrived at the Prybilof Islands this year shows what havoc the Canadian poachers have made among them. Should this continue a few years the sea-lion will be as nearly extinct as the moose and the buffalo have become under the guns of English "sportsmen" of the Gordon-Cumming class. But the Canadians have interposed their veto to that arrangement, although the British government agrees with ours that it would be eminently reasonable.

THE British Parliament has been prorogued, with a speech from the throne which must have cost its authors no small trouble. It is customary in these speeches to outline the diplomatic transactions of the year, and to indicate the sovereign's gratification with the extent and character of the legislation of the session. Never was there a more beggarly account of measures which had passed both Houses. Bits of unimportant bills about the army, the police, the cattle disease, and the board schools, along with an amendment to the bankrupt laws, are brought forward with all the display of importance which should be attached to really great measures. It is notable that not a single measure is mentioned on which the two parties are divided in opinion. Except to obstruct the adoption of Home Rule for Ireland, the control of the House of Commons by the Tories has become entirely worthless. They can do nothing to which the Liberals do not give their consent. Discredited before the country and divided among themselves, deprived of the control of the really powerful branch of the national legislature, they have been reduced to such a condition as would have led to a dissolution and a general election, if they dared to appeal to the people. They now simply hold on with the desperate purpose of putting off the evil day, when the British people will send Mr. Gladstone to Westminster with a majority pledged to Home Rule. Even they have lost hope that his death will prove the death of that issue. That malign wish has been punished with the earlier death of Mr. Bright, who alone carried Liberals enough into the Unionist camp to effect Mr. Gladstone's defeat. Time is not on their side, and their repeated declarations that they will not dissolve a day sooner than they must is a reluctant admission that the majority is not on their side either.

THE man who saw the beginning of the session with the most flattering prospects of adding to his laurels as a statesman, is also

the one who sees the end of it with the greatest loss of credit. Mr. George Jacob Goschen's surplus of revenue from the increase of drunkenness was thought an admirable help to the Government. But his was the proposal to use the surplus in part to buy out the publicans,—a proposal which discredited the party with the growing temperance party, caused the defeat of three important party measures, and left the ministry in a dismantled condition generally. Never was there a more dismal frustration of roseate hopes. It would have been better for his party if Mr. Goschen had had to confess a deficit of revenue, and had proposed additional taxes to meet it. The party may well tremble to hear that the receipts of the exchequer promise a surplus for next year also. The truth is that the imposition and remission of taxes is a much larger and more difficult problem than Mr. Goschen has the ability to solve. It requires that a man shall be as closely in touch with the moral instincts as the economic abilities of the people who are to pay. This was the secret of the success of Peel and Gladstone as Chancellors of the Exchequer, the only great chancellors since Huskisson. Mr. Goschen apprehends the merely economic sides of the question as well as Mr. Gladstone; but there his apprehension stops.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

THE influences making for lower prices in the stock market which were spoken of last week, have not lost their force. They, indeed, were intensified by what seemed a new life given to the strike on the New York Central when it appeared to be about expiring, and with this renewal of life came the ominous threat that a general strike of all the employes on the Vanderbilt system might be ordered. In addition to this, the demand for money became sharper, and interest rates rose correspondingly. But it was not so much the actual figures of the rates as quoted on the Exchange which gave most trouble, as the evident scarcity of loanable funds at any rates. The banks were reluctant to lend at all. The movement was towards contraction of loans. Last week's bank statement showed that the banks were actually below the legal 25 per cent. reserve. They reached the same condition in October last year, but the demands upon them from the interior for the usual fall movement of the crops had then reached their maximum, so that thereafter the direction of the currency movement was this way. But now the banks are drained down at what, reckoned by the time, may be supposed the start of the customary fall demands. The revelation of their condition made it clear enough that a contraction of loans must follow, and in the past week very high rates have been quoted to borrowers on the Exchange, while the applicant at the bank has had to pay anywhere from 6 to 12 per cent. for accommodation. Under such circumstances exchange rates declined until there began to be talk of possible reimporting of the gold recently exported.

The demand that the Treasury should do something to relieve the money stringency became loud and urgent. The response was an offer to redeem \$15,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds. The price offered, 104½, was immediately responded to by offers in the open market to buy them at 104½. The stock market felt the effect, and prices were a little heavier than before. There was a general indisposition to trade. The bears seemed to make little headway against the stubborn opposition of the holders of stocks, and the latter were too hampered by the state of the money market to be aggressive. The way the outstanding 4½ per cent. bonds are held is supposed to leave only about \$36,000,000 afloat out of the aggregate of \$107,000,000. On the 1st of August the Treasury held about \$40,000,000 to secure National bank circulation, and \$6,800,000 to secure public deposits. This left \$61,000,000 scattered, and \$25,000,000 of this amount are said to be held or deposited by financial institutions in different States to comply with State laws. Keen regret is generally expressed in Wall street that the policy of increasing the Government moneys on deposit with the National banks should have been dragged into politics. Had not this happened, the Treasury Department would have been left free handed. If the Secretary found that one system of letting out the moneys did not avail, he could have resorted to the other. To place the money in the banks is to restore it immediately to general circulation.

The speculation in silver has given almost the only life there was in the market. The firms which have always made a specialty of dealing in the metal, and mainly controlled the limited trading done in it, found the market taken out of their hands with a rush by the professional traders, who turned from stocks for

which there were no customers, to silver, which had the largest customer in the world. The Government is a compulsory buyer of 4,500,000 ounces monthly, which is actually more than this country produces. When the first tenders were made to the Government this month, silver had had a rise of about 15 points—say from 98 to 113 cents per ounce—due solely to the speculation based on the silver legislation. In that time there had accumulated at this centre about 7,000,000 ounces, represented by the certificates of deposits dealt in on the Exchange. Now it will be seen that there was much importance in the amount which should be offered to the Government when it made its first call for it, on the 13th inst., according to law.

If holders of large amounts of the metal, who had seen this rise of 15 points in it, should rush in their offers, and the full month's quota or more be tendered, it would have had a very bearish effect on the price. Opponents of the silver law would have pointed to this eagerness to sell as proof that the rise was speculative and artificial, and that the Government had been saddled with the burden of maintaining this artificial price. But instead of the full month's quota being offered, only one million ounces were tendered. The silver men set up a shout of victory. The prices paid, from 112½ to 113, were seen at once to be the minimum ones, for the Government must still go on buying. Here was the chance for the regular stock operator to come in,—the keen-eyed professional who catches the situation in a moment. At once the dealings in silver certificates doubled and trebled, quadrupled, indeed, in amount, and the price rose as rapidly, so that the Government has since been buying about 120. The silver men claim that nothing now can prevent silver from going to parity with gold, which is 129½. When this is reached, the Government ceases to be a buyer under the law, but everybody who has silver may get it coined into dollars,—in other words, we have free coinage. The rapidity of the rise in the price of the metal,—and necessarily it has to carry up the prices for it in all the markets of the world,—has greatly surprised Wall street men generally, and strenuous opponents of the law are obliged to wait for further developments to prove the soundness of their judgment.

THE QUAY-GORMAN "DEAL."

PAR nobile fratrum! Mr. Quay goes to Mr. Gorman to make a bargain for the sale and delivery of Republican measures, as naturally as one drop of water joins with another. They are two of a kind. Mr. Gorman is the "Boss" of the dominant party in Maryland, and has so thoroughly steeped it in corrupt and dishonorable politics that he has driven into revolt, again and again, those Democrats who care more for the public welfare than for party shackles. Mr. Gorman was the evil genius of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, as Mr. Quay is of Mr. Harrison's. It was Gormanism that from 1885 to 1889 furnished to the Nation the worst examples of vicious appointments, and made such a smirch upon the record of the Administration as gave Republicans the right to charge it with infidelity to the pledges which Mr. Cleveland had made.

And now Mr. Quay makes his deal with Gorman! Certainly: what could be more fit? Mr. Quay is the dead weight of discredit which the Republican party has had to endure. He is to Mr. Harrison's Administration what Gorman was to the one that preceded, though he is a greater load. Mr. Archer, who despoiled the State treasury of Maryland, was, it is true, one of the Gorman political clique, but it was he, not his chief, who committed the act, and he was discovered, tried, and imprisoned for it. He has not even asked to be made a Senator of the United States.

That Mr. Quay and Mr. Gorman should arrange the deal is also perfectly natural. They are both "operators" in politics, as Mr. Gould is in railroads, and Mr. Rockefeller in oil. Public affairs are a commodity to both, to be dealt in on the political exchange.

What Mr. Quay has sold to Mr. Gorman,—the delivery being yet uncertain,—is the honor of the Republican party. He has assumed to make a sale of its principles. It has held, from the beginning of its career, to the doctrine of honest elections. It has declared, as often as the question arose, that it adhered to this fundamental principle of a free government. In that behalf it struck down the infamous system of disfranchisement on the line of complexion. In that behalf it enacted the Supervisors election

law. In that behalf it has probed, again and again, by committees of Congress, sometimes working at the risk of their lives, the sore of election abuses. The Republican party, if it does not stand up to the principle of equal rights at elections, a free ballot, and a fair count, is as dishonored as if it had robbed a Treasury.

Yet this principle is what Mr. Quay undertakes to sell to Mr. Gorman!

Now what is the situation? Is there any Republican in the Senate who opposes the Elections bill? Not one,—openly, at least. Nobody in the Senate opposes it but the Democratic Senators. Mr. Gorman opposes it, of course. Did any one ever know Mr. Gorman to desire honest elections? And while he and his friends are against it, and Mr. Quay offers to sell it, the bill is advocated by the men who are the leaders of the Republican line, unless,—unhappily,—the Republican line is no longer led at all. John Sherman is not in this "deal" with Gorman. George F. Edmunds is not in it. William B. Allison is not in it. George F. Hoar is not in it. William M. Evarts is not in it. Joseph R. Hawley is not in it. Orville H. Platt is not in it. James F. Wilson is not in it. These and the other Senators who stand with them feel their responsibility to the Republicans of the nation, and a conviction in their own hearts that binds them to Republican principles. None of them, we dare to declare in their behalf, holds the view that the public welfare is a commodity to be bought and sold.

Let it be considered that the Elections bill has passed the House of Representatives, and that since its introduction in the Senate it has been still further divested of any features which could give even an excuse for criticism. It is now a just general bill. It is said to apply to the South: this is not true; it applies to the whole country. It is said to be a partisan measure: this is false; it is in the interest of the whole people, who are injured by corrupt elections, and benefited by honest ones. It is said to be a "Force" bill: this is a senseless, unfounded, and dishonest "cry," uttered first by those who expect to get a partisan advantage out of elections that are controlled by fraud, and adopted afterwards by others who did not know or did not care what was in the bill.

Now this measure has come to the test. Will the Republican party pass it, or sell it out? That is the simple question. If the issue had not been raised, if the bill had not been brought forward at this session, the situation would be different. But the bill has been brought forward,—in fulfillment of Republican pledges made again and again,—and it demands to know of the majority of the Senate whether they will do by it what they have said they will do, and what the honor of their party, as well as the welfare of the Nation, demands of them. Such an issue must be met. It cannot be evaded.

That the "deal" of Mr. Quay with Mr. Gorman is a betrayal of the measure is perfectly obvious. If it is not to be passed at this session of Congress, it goes over to the next one. But that is the "short session." There is barely time in it for routine measures that call out no strong opposition. It may be said that a change of the Senate rules, then, will pass the measure. But if the rules can be changed then they can be changed now. The postponement in that case is uncalled for, and if not a trick and a betrayal, is a mere act of weakness and folly.

If the Senate Republicans are not nerveless, they will stand faithfully to the principles of the party. If they are not ready to become accomplices in corrupt politics they will repudiate the treacherous "deal" which Mr. Quay has had the effrontery to propose to them.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

EARLY in November the successor of the fifty-first Congress will be chosen, and the stir of the campaign in which a new House of Representatives is to be chosen begins to be felt in the country. Since the last election the Democracy have been engaged in an incessant still-hunt, and have distributed Free Trade, or Tariff Reform literature, as they misleadingly call it, broadcast among the farmers and workmen of the United States. The Tar-

iff Reform League in New York has captured scores of State and County Agricultural fairs for campaigning ground and has challenged Protection organizations to meet them in debate, and thus far with but small response. The New York Times has commented upon the tardy or slight acceptances of these challenges, saying that the Republicans seem afraid to meet their adversaries in discussion. The Democracy take up the cry and proclaim the early downfall of Protection.

In good sooth it is time for the friends of our American system to arouse themselves and go to hard and persistent work. They should look in the face the conditions that confront them without flinching or hesitation. Let it be remembered then that (if we were to accept the Southern States' returns as a true record) in the last Presidential election, Grover Cleveland had 97,883 more votes than Benjamin Harrison, and that when the roll of the Clerk of the House of Representatives was made up for organization last December it showed a Republican majority of only three. A party which has won by so small a margin has little reason to indulge in a sense of security, and the party which has been thus beaten has no strong ground of discouragement,—if the same electoral system is to continue.

Already a number of Republican seats in the House of Representatives have been lost, or at least greatly endangered, by gerrymandering, of which the most notable is that of Mr. McKinley who was elected by over 4,000 plurality. The temptation to this kind of work is very great in States where there are a number of close Congressional districts. Thus in Ohio, out of twenty-one districts there were six carried by the Republicans by pluralities of less than 1,000, the lowest being 95. There were four Democratic districts with pluralities ranging from 2,500 to 7,800 out of five carried by them, while the remaining one was 1,141. Out of such a condition of things gerrymandering is an obvious resource of unscrupulous politicians.

Taking the vote at the last Congressional election there were 24 districts in 12 States won by the Democrats by pluralities or majorities of less than 1,000, and 24 districts in 11 States carried by Republicans by like margins. The disproportion is not great, although two districts in Illinois and one in West Virginia the Democrats gained by 16 votes, and one district in Indiana by 20 votes, which by all odds are the closest shaves in the story of that contest. The States in which the Democrats met with such narrow escapes are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, one each; West Virginia two; Illinois, Maryland three each; and Virginia and Indiana four each. The States in which the Republicans met with like fortune were Louisiana, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia one district each; California, Connecticut, Michigan, and New Hampshire two each; Iowa and North Carolina three each; Ohio six. In an approximate way these facts indicate the points where the next campaign should be most strenuously contested. There is as much reason for one side as for the other to expect to hold its own and encroach on its adversary. When it is considered how nearly West Virginia was won for Protection two years ago (a change of 200 votes would have done it), and what progress Republicanism has made in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, one easily anticipates the day when the backbone of the solid South will be broken.

There are more than a score of other districts where the margin was not much greater, and where the vote fluctuates with each campaign. Let us suppose there are eighty districts in which a vigorous contest is worth the waging for the promise of success. Upon them the energy of each party should be turned, especially when only members of Congress are to be chosen, and the economy of attacking these points over a desultory correspondence everywhere is obvious.

How shall the contest be carried on? Clearly the fortunes of the country are in the hands of its farmers and artisans. Whatever gerrymandering is done, whatever election bills are passed, this great preponderating mass of obscure citizens will set affairs according to their mind, correcting the miscalculations of too astute politicians. But they are not much influenced by the machine or spoils of office. If they are met with intelligent argument, and treated as the arbiters of grave questions of economy or policy, they will respond.

There are then eighty congressional districts that should be canvassed by speakers in every county. Men should be on hand to address their county fairs; access should be sought to the lodgerooms of their farmers' alliances and their labor organizations; their colleges should be entered and the young men reached. There are now scattered through these closely disputed regions permanent Republican clubs. These should be encouraged and reinforced. Challenges to debate should not only be promptly accepted, but offered. And this sort of propaganda should be kept up every autumn and winter. It is folly to leave questions of policy and economy to the exigencies of a political campaign.

Not by torch-light processions and the furore of an election time are judgments formed and stable convictions reached, but by appealing to the understanding of even humble minds.

The friends of Protection are not without the resources to maintain their cause successfully. They have plenty of able advocates waiting only a summons into the field; they never appear to better advantage nor gain more influence than in debate,—not that they are so much abler than their opponents, but because the facts are with them.

What will be the result if the Democrats obtain control of the next House of Representatives in Congress? They cannot change its financial system while the Senate and Executive are Republican, but they can assail it in details and cut down appropriations. They can keep the business world on the anxious bench for two years more. But above all they will go into the campaign of 1892 with great prestige, while the Republicans will be loaded with the odium of a four years' administration. No government can escape odium. It disappoints thousands in its distribution of spoils, it is weakened by the dissensions which beset a successful political party, it is held responsible for the legislation either done or neglected.

Republicanism and the American system of Protection then are in jeopardy. No supine hopefulness will save them; nothing but persistent systematic hard work. Whether they are receiving this support each man will judge for himself, but one can well wish the evidences that they are were more abundant and emphatic.

D. O. KELLOGG.

AN ISLAND SANITARIUM.

AS everybody knows, the present boundary line which sunders the land from the sea is a thing of comparatively late origin. The birds of northern Europe still follow what was once the coastline, when they fly across from Norway to Scotland on their way to Northern Africa. Geologists conjecture that a range of mountains once occupied the ocean-basin off the coast of New Jersey. Sunken forests off the coast of Long Island tell of a great encroachment of the sea upon the land. And the probability is that Long Island and the islands of those shallow waters out to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are fragments of the old coast of the mainland of New England, before Long Island Sound existed, and when Point Judith was still an inland hill.

Not the least interesting of these islands is that which lies in sight of Montauk Point at the eastern end of Long Island. Manisettes, alias Block Island, alias New Shoreham, is of trifling extent in comparison with its larger sisters. Its utmost length is seven miles; at few points is it so much as three miles in width. Much of this scanty area is taken up with ponds of fresh water. In itself its scenery can hardly be called striking. Its cliffs overhanging the sea are not impressive to those who have seen some parts of the mainland coast. Its surface, now bare of trees, is notable chiefly for its wonderful unevenness, as it slopes in every direction, at every point. It has no mountains, and but a couple of hills high enough to give a view of its whole contour. Its land products are far from remarkable; its industries are confined to farming and fishing. It has had a respectable harbor only for about seventeen years, and it uses it for fishing boats and the passenger steamers which bring visitors.

Yet for nearly half a century Block Island has grown on the public attention as a health-resort, and never since its creation were there so many people on the island as at this moment. Hotels, "cottages," and boarding-houses have dotted the vicinity of the harbor and scattered themselves over the island. The Eastern, Middle, and some of the Western States are represented among the visitors, and with every year the facilities and arrangements for their comfort increase. And with every year an increasing share of the native population finds summer employment in ministering to their visitors from the mainland.

The island has a history. It was first noticed by a French voyager in 1524, and then by the Dutch, ninety years later. It then had over a thousand Indian residents, who belonged to the Narragansett Tribe, and who were implicated actively in its hostilities with the Pequots on the one side and the Mohegans on the other. The Mohegan bluffs on the South side of the island take their name from the fate which befell a body of Mohegan invaders from the neighborhood of Stonington. Their boats were stove in, and between those bluffs and the sea they were cooped up and starved to death. It was the murder of a trader named Oldham, in 1636, which called attention to the Island. Gov. Vane of Massachusetts sent an expedition to avenge his death. It burned down the houses and destroyed the corn-harvest of the Indians, and killed a few braves, but the rest fled to the woods. This led to its annexation to Massachusetts, and its division among sixteen families, for whom it was said to furnish land enough. But in 1663 Roger Williams had it included in the new province of

Rhode Island, to which it has belonged ever since. A member of the colonial legislature, who was a native of New Shoreham in England, induced his associates to fasten that name on the island in the charter of government issued to its people. It still is the legal name, but the popular one is Block Island, as is recognized by the Post-Office authorities. It is noteworthy that the first families, while dividing the rest of the island into farms held in severalty, retained for a long time in common ownership the upper end, called Corn Neck from its fitness for growing that grain. That part also was broken into farms in the last century. It was on a "hummock" at this northern point that the wreck of the *Palatine* occurred, about 1746. Local historians dispute Whittier's version of that story, denying that the vessel was lured to its fate by wreckers, and declaring that the emigrants were cared for by the islanders.

Its religious complexion reflected this double connection with Massachusetts and Rhode Island. As late as the opening of the eighteenth century we find the people inviting the service of a Congregational minister, the historian Niles. Not until 1772 was there a Baptist church organized, although there had been "covenant meetings" of that denomination at an earlier date. Now all the people are Baptists, either Regular or Free-Will, or Seventh-Day; and the historian of the island boasts that there never has been any baptism but by immersion on the island. A little Episcopal church, open in Summer only, meets the needs of those visitors who do not like the Baptist worship and doctrine.

The Indians were generally reduced to slavery by the white settlers, if they did not rejoin their tribe on the mainland. They now are entirely extinct, only one surviving at the Census of 1870. There are many memorials of their presence and traditions about them on the island, but not even a half-breed to transmit their blood. Rum, small-pox, and enforced labor no doubt used them up. Their heritage passed to white men, who inherited also the hardships of their situation. The exposed location of the island, in spite of its poverty, gave it more than its share of the horrors of war. Four times in the wars of Louis XIV., it was invaded and plundered by French privateers. In the Revolution it became the asylum of refugees and desperadoes of both parties to such an extent that Rhode Island first suspended all commerce with its people, and then placed that commerce under strict and burdensome regulations, to prevent its becoming a channel through which the British might learn of the plans and movements of the colonial forces. In the war of 1812 it was declared neutral ground, and its people "turned an honest penny" in supplying food and water to the ships of the British Navy. From that to the present it has had no part in the great politics of the world, its only notable event being the visit of President Grant, in 1875.

It was about 1842 that attention was called to its advantages as a watering-place. It was not until more than a decade later that the number of visitors became considerable. The construction of the break-water by the National Government in 1870-73 at a cost of \$155,000, marked a new era, as it enabled safe landing in any kind of weather. Two years later the conversion of bridle-paths and country-lanes into carriage-roads marked the extent of the influx of visitors. Now there are two steamers daily to and from Newport and Providence, and one to and from Norwich and New London. The comparative coolness of the atmosphere, the absolute freedom from mosquitoes, the abundant facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, and tramping, and the nearness to the coast of densely peopled States, have conferred on it attractions which are rare enough. At this moment three of the harbor hotels shelter more than the permanent population of the island. And that population itself is one of the attractions. It is something to dwell among a people so entirely American, and so free from the vices which stain the life of our great cities. Here there are no lawyers, few crimes, and very little law business. The number of resident aliens is less than a dozen, and that of blacks less than half a hundred. In race as in religious belief and social traditions the Block-Islanders are homogeneous to an extent hardly known elsewhere in America. And it is something to have a place to wander about, in which the human element, whether by day or by night, presents no reasons for fear.

It would not be truth to say that they respond to this favorable estimate in their observation of their visitors from the outside world. Their religious earnestness probably suffers from the freer manners of their visitors, and this enlists the representatives of severer opinion against the summer population. And then they have a feeling that these new comers are intruders on the quiet of the old homestead, and not even their profits from entertaining them quite make up for the annoyance. "We always are glad to see the last of you," one of the natives had the candor to remark. And in this mercantile age the speech had a value of its own. It meant: "Your money cannot buy everything of us, cannot pay for all you take from us."

The time before and after the arrival of the visitors is taken

up with the cod-fishery, which is pursued with much less risk since the harbor was constructed. Besides cod, black bass and spanish mackerel are taken in considerable quantities; and in summer sword-fish taking is a branch of amusement much patronized by visitors, for whose use a swift steam-launch goes out twice a day. Dog-fish are taken to manure the land, but the chief dependence in that respect is the sea-weed which is washed ashore on every beach, and is collected with great care. Tons of sea moss are collected for export also. To sea-weed and peat the island population owes its very existence through its quarter of a millennium. The former enabled the farmers to keep up the fertility of the soil, in spite of the uniformity of their crops and the want of abundance of cattle. The latter supplied the want of timber for fuel, when the reckless destruction of the trees reduced the island to its present bareness. All over its uneven surface are found pockets into which vegetation had been washed down in past ages; and these, until the introduction of Pennsylvania coal, furnished turf fires for the whole island. Peat is now used to but a small extent. It is notable that one deposit of it extends a mile and a quarter under the waters of the sea, showing how much more extensive the land once was.

Larger hollows of the same character are filled with the fresh-water ponds, which are more extensive than in any other island. As there are no streams flowing into them, and as the surface-water from the adjacent country cannot amount to much, it is a problem how their volume is maintained in face of the great evaporation which goes on from their surface. It has been suggested that the water of the ocean filters into them through the narrow margin between the two, and that the sand-filter eliminates the salt. Apart from other objections, which will occur to the reader, it may be noted that two considerable ponds in the south of the island lie much above the level of the sea, and are as independent of all apparent sources of supply as the Great Pond itself was. It therefore seems probable that all the ponds are fed by underground streams from the mainland; and as the water between it and the island is nowhere very deep, these streams would not have to move at a great depth to make way across the sound.

As to the Great Pond, the neck of land separating it from the sea has been cut, converting it into a natural harbor. Formerly there was a breach in the neck sufficient to allow of the passage of a considerable amount of sea-water at high tide. That part of the pond was the home of a large supply of oysters and other shell-fish; but when the breach silted up and the water became fresh, these disappeared. As a consequence oysters never were seen on Rock Island by either natives or visitors.

Much has been done to make the island accessible to visitors; but much more remains to be done. It needs more roads and better, especially a shore road around the whole island. It needs the reduction of the roads about the harbor to the condition of streets. It needs trees above all; there is no such thing as a shady walk or drive to be seen. A few poplars relieve the general and pervasive glare of the sun, which, when the wind falls, can be as oppressive here as on any spot of the globe. And there is need of public institutions, such as a library and reading-room, a hospital for the seriously sick, and similar arrangements for the comfort of the thousands who flock here. Any place which is to hold its own against the increasing expenditures for such purposes at the older watering-places must be conducted on the principle of casting bread freely on the waters.

Block Island, August 16.

T.

A VISIT TO CARDINAL NEWMAN.

IN July, 1887, it was my privilege to see and be presented to Cardinal Newman. He had not been out of England for many years, for he was then in his eighty-seventh year and very feeble, and the fathers of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri guarded him against the fatigue of travel and the importunity of visitors with a solicitude not remarkable, considering the renown he has cast on this order, of which he was the head, and the pride and filial affection with which the whole Roman world, and indeed the great mass of his countrymen, regarded him. Travelers from the four quarters of the earth called at his retreat at Edgbaston, but few were admitted to his presence. I was fortunate in being the companion of one of the "old boys." This fact we knew would obtain us admission to the school, although we scarcely expected to see its eminent founder.

The school lies on the Edgbaston road, about three miles from the center of Birmingham, in the suburbs. It is in a quarter of a wealthy people. A tramway passes in front of it. On either side of it and on the opposite side of the road, some tall trees and the garden patches and lawns of good-sized villas give the quarter a retired and reposeful look. The ivy-clothed façade of the school buildings, constructed in an imitation of the Elizabethan style, of

gray stone pierced with diamond-pane windows and low doors opening flush with the ground, gives no idea of the considerable extent of the grounds and buildings behind it. Here two hundred of the sons of the Catholic aristocracy of Great Britain are educated, and besides twelve Oratorians and numerous teachers have a spacious and scholarly home.

We were admitted to a small reception room and our cards sent up to Father John Norris, the head master. He welcomed us cordially and showed us through the school. It was in July, and the silence of the long vacation pervaded it. We strolled through the school rooms; up and down oak paneled stairways, where the jack-knife had been freely used in traditional English school-boy fashion; we inspected the dormitories, the play ground, and racket court; and finally we wandered into the library, crowded with books from floor to ceiling. This was a long lofty room, and I thought it well fitted to be the ordinary study of a master of historic research and religious controversy. All this time Father Norris had entertained us with reminiscences of the boys, many of whom bore distinguished names, and talked delightfully of the Cardinal's daily life. Our visit was now ended, but still we hesitated to go. Nothing had been said up to this moment about the real purpose of our visit, and we began to fear that we were to lose this opportunity. But the Father divined our unexpressed wishes, and finally offered to inform the Cardinal of our great desire to see him.

After being left to ourselves for a short time, the door at the end of the library opened and the Cardinal slowly entered, supported by Father Norris, and using a cane with an ebony handle which he held in his right hand. His figure was short and frail, and somewhat bent, and he was clothed in the black cassock of the Oratorians, with a row of red buttons down the front and a red sash around his waist. He had on a pair of low shoes and red stockings. A large gold cross was suspended from his neck by a chain. As he advanced towards us, the effects of his extreme age were shown not only in his labored steps and emaciated figure, but in a marked manner in his face. His chin and nose were large and firm, the latter hooked like Ralph Waldo Emerson's, but the skin of his face was drawn in deep hollows, and very much wrinkled. Father Norris had said his eyesight was good, but his eyes to me were expressionless and fixed, like those of the blind. It was evident that at first he did not see us. But his hearing was defective. Our words had to be repeated to him in a loud voice by Father Norris. It arose, however, in no wise from mental sluggishness or abstraction. His voice was sweet and low, charming in its musical tone. Although our conversation was made up of commonplaces, his manner of speaking was that of a man of alert faculties. It showed also, to great advantage, the polish and high breeding, and, though only in a broad sense, the humanity of the man. Although kindly, he seemed to me to be courteous rather than paternal and benevolent. His critics say that, owing to his coldly meditative temperament, his concern lay too little with the individual among his fellow-men and the individual's social condition, and oppose to him the example of Cardinal Manning. My friend told me that Newman's life at Edgbaston was entirely apart from that of the pupils. He was rarely seen by them. If he should meet any of them by chance whilst passing up or down the stairways, beyond acknowledging their salutation of their uplifted hat, he would take no notice of them. Three or four times during my friend's two years' stay at the school, the Cardinal spoke a few words to him, out of consideration of his coming from America and living so far from his family. The other boys looked upon this condescension as a mark of honor. It is true that Cardinal Newman founded and gave Edgbaston his patronage, but there is little question that the school was designed to assist the spreading of the Catholic movement among the influential families of England.

However, he was apparently gratified to see my friend again, and asked with particular interest after his mother, a lady well known and distinguished in charitable movements in this city, of whom he was a warm friend. He told us that he had many friends in America, and that a number of them had called upon him the previous year at Edgbaston.

He stayed in the library only a quarter of an hour, and then Father Norris led him slowly out. As his venerable form disappeared through the door, we felt that it was the only sight we should have of one of the historic personages of the century, unique, perhaps, in his own realm, as Napoleon, Byron, Bismarck, Lincoln, are in theirs. Walking down Edgbaston road, afterwards, my friend and I concluded that Newman was on the verge of death. Certainly his physical powers were almost exhausted. This was three years ago. That he survived until this year must have been due to his strong intellect and tenacity of will.

W. H. Fox.

THE MORAL OF THE KEMMLER CASE.

THE result of New York's experiment in electrical execution is certainly disappointing. After we had been treated to columns upon columns of surmises, and speculations, and fears, and guesses, for days and weeks in advance, ending with a feast of horrors which surpassed all imagination, the least that could have been hoped for was that we should have gained a quick, neat, painless,—in a word, a *civilized*,—mode of execution. The wrangling debate which has followed, inconclusive as it is, shows at least that we are no nearer having a mode of killing that satisfies us than before.

However much the process employed on Kemmler may be improved, or even admitting that the result in his case was perfectly satisfactory, there remains one objection which cannot be easily disposed of in the popular mind. The fact that elaborate machinery and complicated electrical appliances are required, making necessary the assistance of experts who really take the place of the officer of the law, and involving always the dread of some blood-curdling "hitch" or accident, is likely to remain a standing bar to its general adoption. The least that will satisfy the growing uneasiness on the subject is a method of execution which is simple and quick, and avoids all appearance of cruelty.

Is there such a method? and shall we be satisfied if we get it? Idealists in killing now talk of "lethal chambers," in which death would not only be painless, but by means of which the criminal's life could be taken in absolute unconsciousness. Suppose this ideal were reached: can any one imagine that we should be satisfied? Would the thought of such a death be likely to deter a desperate criminal from murder? Would such men not rather regard it as a *euthanasia*, a mere translation? Would there not be an outcry that such punishment was no punishment at all? Those who have noted with dread the growing number of murders which are followed by the suicide of the murderers, are not likely to feel more secure when the law has provided *all* murderers with a death which is "but a sleep and a forgetting."

Here is a dilemma from which we are not likely to find relief in perfection. When we have discovered the decent and humane mode of taking life which public sensitiveness demands, we shall find that the sole reason and justification for taking life has disappeared. We are farther than ever from attaining the one end of capital punishment. While on the one hand it grows daily harder to procure its infliction at all,—while law is strained, juries disagree, and pardons are granted, where guilt was clearly proven, all because men shrink more and more from putting other men (and especially *women*) to death, we find that the punishment which we have striven to make palatable to the public by stripping it of all that is shocking and cruel, has lost that efficacy to prevent crime which is the sole remaining argument in its favor.

The recent electrical experiment only furnishes a new illustration to point the old moral,—the futility of the death penalty. And, being futile, it surpasses in demoralizing influence all other unexecuted laws combined. It is not necessary to answer any of the stock arguments for its continuance,—that a murderer has forfeited his life, that justice demands it, that public security requires his extermination, that no other punishment is adequate; they are all irrelevant. The unanswerable truth is simply this,—that justice and public safety and order require above all else that the worst criminals should be the most certainly punished, and that men *will not* inflict the penalty prescribed by the law; so that the worst crimes are the ones least certain of punishment. To reply by abstractions about vengeance and equity and the Mosaic law is absurd. The common sense rejoinder is that the penalties for crimes should be not nominal, but real,—not merely prescribed by the laws, but applied by judges and juries; and that it is better to have punishments too light than too heavy, because in the former case human nature makes us eager to see whatever punishment is possible applied, while in the latter we are apt to compassionate the offender and to prefer seeing him escape altogether rather than suffer a penalty which may be unjust, and which is in any case irrevocable.

It is not likely that any mode of killing will be devised which will be acceptable: for the real objection is not to the mode, but to the thing. We shudder and shrink from executions, not because of blood or mutilation or contortion, but because human life is taken. It may be quite possible to find a mode of death which shall be but little feared by desperate criminals who are already accustomed to regard human life but lightly; but to the community, who are daily coming to hold it more sacred, killing in any form is sure to become more and more horrible and hateful. The anxiety to find an easy and pleasant method of killing is merely an evidence of the uneasiness we suffer from the practice of killing at all; and any mere change of method is sure to meet with wide execration, because it substitutes new horrors for those with which we are familiar.

The real and fatal defect of capital punishment is that it is

not punishment but vengeance; and judicial vengeance, among highly-civilized nations, is becoming daily more preposterous and impossible. The current of progress in the direction of prison reform, the advance in reasonable and humane, yet certain and efficacious means of punishing and preventing crime, is directly against the death penalty. That penalty fails absolutely to satisfy any single requirement of modern and enlightened government. It is most uncertain; it is incapable of modification to fit the degree of crime, it is irrevocable; it lessens the regard for the sacredness of human life; and it is to the last degree shocking and demoralizing. It is, in short, no punishment at all, for it has no tendency to correct, either in the offender or in others, the crime in retribution for which it is inflicted. It satisfies only the ancient and barbarous notion of justice expressed by the sayings, "An eye for an eye, blood for blood, life for life;" and it is inconceivable that such a punishment should long endure. The part of wisdom is to recognize the growing reluctance to inflict it as a sign of its essential unfitness to modern life and progress, and to abolish it. This is the lesson of the Kemmler execution, and of every other execution.

HENRY FERRIS.

JOHN ERICSSON.

SWEDEN make bare thy mother breast,
And from his couch, rocked by the main,
Take to thy bosom for his rest
Thy Viking son come home again!

Twice Norsemen served the new world: first
Ere Colon came; but best at last,
When inward fires to fury burst
His fleet her foreign foes held fast.

With earth's long prisoned powers, set free,
And gathered in his wizard hand,
He cleared the highway to the sea,
And locked the harbors of the land.

Two countries claim, two continents keep
The fame of shot from turret hurled,
Which made him monitor of the deep,
And his the navies of the world.

At peace that inland water flows;
His war-ship rusts beneath the sea,
But still its wake of wonders glows
Like Peter's path on Galilee.

The loftiest of thy sea-king race
Rejoins the level of the strain,
The old world's heart his burial place,
The new world's thoughts his funeral train.

ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER.

Mount Holly, New Jersey.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of THE AMERICAN has taken exception to the use, in a recent paragraph in this column, of the word "electrocution." The writer of the paragraph referred to is conscious that the word, like other etymological hybrids, lacks euphony and consistency; but during the formative period succeeding the introduction of a new idea not yet provided with a verbal exponent, the safest course is to follow general popular usage. The idea must be expressed, and the choice lies between a cumbersome word and a cumbersome sentence, the former of which seems the lesser evil. "Electrocution" has been widely used, even by scientific men, while the only plausible alternative thus far suggested,—"electrothany,"—though possessing the merit of unmixed ancestry, is inadequate in that it carries no *penal* signification. In view of the considerable number of mongrels which have become integral parts of our terminology, we are compelled to conclude that the "laws governing the derivation of English words" are sufficiently elastic to yield to that usage which is ever potent in the evolution of a language. There are many hybrids of which even the purist must at times avail himself, such, for instance, as "cablegram," a word which to the sin of being half Latin and half Greek adds an awkwardness which makes of it a greater "monstrosity" than "electrocution." Yet "cablegram" is of the utmost service, and is admitted as a colloquialism by the Century Dictionary, and fully sanctioned by Stormonth.

It is not contended that "electrocution" has been accepted as final; indeed it is quite probable that a fitter term will at an early day be invented. But in the meanwhile analogy would seem to render its use admissible, while the present state of our termin-

ology is an argument against a rigid appeal to "laws governing derivation."

* * *

WHEN one considers the multitudinous ways in which science has provided for the comfort of mankind, it is surprising that no definite steps have been taken for the suppression of Noise. That sound, as a form of energy, is as necessary as light or heat or any other form, may be admitted; but that sound must, in nine cases out of ten, be inharmonious, there is reason to dispute. If the ubiquitous paragrapher in search of readable padding will stand for a few moments in Broad Street Station or any other similarly distressing place; if he will try to count the number of discords made by bells of varying *timbre*, and steam hissing from tubes of varying diameter; if he will faithfully record his impressions while he notes the progressive wrecking of his tympanum, he will surely be rewarded by a couple of sticks of most realistic copy. Why is it that if a bell rings *a*, the one nearest to it must perforce ring *b flat*? Must human nerves be murdered by an interval? And why, if science has blessed us with smoke-consuming locomotives, may we not hope for noise-consumers also? Perhaps this is to reason too curiously; perhaps the cry for harmony is a degenerate outburst of ultra-aestheticism, subversive of that rugged democracy which is part of our inheritance. Be it so; but even the aesthete has rights which civilization is bound to respect. And then the church-bells! They murmur not always of peace, and the sweet pleadings of religion are often far from them,—very far indeed. Their tones are full of alarm and they are set about a semi-tone apart, so that when heard together the effect resembles a gigantic crash of crockery. A little management would give us a harmonic scale, even where the luxury of a chime was unattainable. For improvement in street noises there is ground of hope; the era of asphalt and rubber tires is about to dawn. Perhaps it is but a stage in an evolutionary development, and that we may live to hear locomotives signalling down-breaks by a cadence from "*Trovatore*" or a bar of "*Annie Rooney*." Perhaps,—but the thought tempts to verbosity, and it is better to forbear.

* * *

It is difficult to imagine anything within the range of municipal affairs more important than the sanitary condition of the public school-houses. That which is only a menace to health to-day may become a cause of veritable pestilence to-morrow, and the crowded condition in which many of the school-houses remain during the whole term is calculated to aggravate whatever dangers may exist in the internal arrangements or surroundings. More than once, since vacation began, has the Board of Health called attention to the matter and sounded a note of warning. Now the vacation is nearing its close, and if anything has been done, the general public—those whose children are the most vitally concerned—are in ignorance of the fact. Whatever may be the difficulties, arising from considerations of income and expenditure, this matter is one which will not brook delay.

* * *

THE death of Mr. Charles Loring Brace of New York, takes from us an eminently good and useful man. In his earlier life Mr. Brace showed some ability as a writer of books of travel, and seemed not unlikely to spend his strength on one of the most ephemeral forms of literature. But he found his true vocation among the newsboys and other neglected children of New York City, for whom he did a work hardly equalled by anything of the kind in our generation. His success was due to his entire devotion of himself to their most real needs. He came to them as a person to persons, not lumping them together as a class, but fully recognizing the individuality and humanity of each. In this labor of love he was sustained amply by the generosity of the wealthy people of the city, so that the Children's Aid Society attained proportions which put it beyond comparison with other institutions of its class. The feature of its work which attracted the most attention,—the wholesale drafts of city children to homes in the West,—probably was that which was most open to question. Just because it was wholesale, there was no opportunity of securing to each child the surroundings most desirable for it, and of following up their subsequent fortunes. No doubt in many cases good resulted; but far less good on the whole than could have been reached by a greater outlay of care on each case, as is done by other societies of the same kind.

Mr. Brace still continued to write in later years. His "Sermons to Newsboys" and his "Dangerous Classes of New York" stand in close relation to his work, while his "Gesta Christi" and "The Unknown God" show his interest in broader problems. His head and his heart were well balanced.

* * *

THE women who are interested in the World's Fair show a natural disposition to emphasize the relation of Isabella the Catholic of Castile, to the discovery of America. In some quarters

this has evoked criticism on the ground that Isabella was a very narrow-minded and intolerant sovereign, whose name is as closely associated with the promotion of the Spanish Inquisition as with the discovery of the new world. It is an adequate answer that her faults were those of her age, but her merit of faith in the bold discoverer of America was peculiar to herself. And altogether Isabella holds a high place among the crowned women of the world's history, as a wife of irreproachable faithfulness, a sovereign of heroic enterprise, and a devout Christian according to her lights.

A statue of the Queen is projected, and Miss Hosmer is to visit Europe to study the costume of that age before executing it. We presume that personal likeness to the Queen is as much thought of as dress. It will be quite as hard to attain, for the "counterfeit presentments" of Isabella are very few. In fact there is but one trustworthy portrait of her in existence, and that was painted for a community of nuns to which she was greatly attached. When the monastery was dissolved they presented it to the noble house which had been their patron. From this original a copy was taken by one of the Spanish commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, who brought it to America with him and presented it to the University of Pennsylvania. It now hangs in the college chapel, and excites the wonder of the Freshmen,—who sit under it,—as to the reason for a woman's likeness being found in the family portrait-gallery of the University.

REVIEWS.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

EXPATRIATION. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BRUSHES AND CHISELS. By Teodoro Serras. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

RARAHU, OR THE MARRIAGE OF LOTI. By Pierre Loti. From the French by Clara Bell. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.

THE BANK TRAGEDY. By Mary R. P. Hatch. New York: Welch, Fracker Company.

THE action in "Expatriation" suggests the stage rather than real life; the characters are of the exaggerated types which belong to farce rather than to comedy; yet no reader, on laying down the book is likely to dispute the author's accuracy as to his main facts. For, unluckily, no caricature can be too broad and no satire too biting, when the follies of a certain class of Anglo-manics are to be held up to observation. In Congreve's "Way of the World," somebody longs for "an Act of Parliament to prohibit the exportation of fools." We, at the end of the nineteenth century, must despair of an Act of Congress to forbid our first families from invading Great Britain and bringing away, not good solid characteristics, but vices, faults, fashions, fads. There are those indeed who declare that that is not all the harm that is done. Some close observers of what is going on in English society are in the habit of saying that instead of America becoming Anglicized, England is rapidly being Americanized.

It is not an easy matter to decide whether an Englishman or an American wrote "Expatriation," for the scorn and contempt are meted out with lavish hand on the representatives of both countries. However, few Americans could have written with such ease and precision on matters concerning which a knowledge has to be inborn and ingrained by habit and instinct. On every page of the book English and American idioms, phrases, usages, tricks of behavior are brought into contrast.

Two New York families, the Van Teutons and the Brownstones, have gone to England with the hope of enjoying all the social privileges which belong to their particular friend, Lord Picadilly, whom they have entertained in New York. Each family wishes to avoid everything American; accordingly each rents a country-seat, unluckily in the same neighborhood, little dreaming that the aristocratic seclusion they pine for is to be spoiled by the presence of compatriots. The Van Teutons belong to the select "four hundred," whereas the Brownstones are outside that charmed circle. The Van Teutons have long been "Anglicized." Americanisms are with them only occasional lapses, repented as soon as uttered. Mr. Van Teuton, it is true, may say "go to a hotel" instead of "an 'otel," but when he receives a telegram from an American friend, "Be with you at a quarter of twelve" instead of "quarter to twelve," he shudders, wants to disown such an acquaintance, and feels that he must be the laughing-stock of the telegraph operators. "I believe I shall go back to America, if only to be rid of my own countrymen," says poor Mr. Van Teuton. But the Van Teutons all have a nice idea of what is English. "Fancy," is their constant phrase,—"just fancy!"

The poor Brownstones are less clearly enlightened. Their familiar talk fairly bristles with "guess," "reckon," and other enormities. The encounters between these two families,—each believing that the other is English,—are amusing, and as we have said, the characters and their actions both remind one of a roaring farce.

Lord Picadilly, eldest son to the Earl of Mayfair, is the sort of nobleman we have long been familiar with in fiction. "He is tired of shooting, grown weary of cricket; has exhausted the pleasures of yachting, coaching has grown stale, the hunting season is over, and the London season hasn't begun. He is simply bored with himself, and as in his estimation the rest of mankind are merely subordinate and contributory to him he is bored with the rest of the world." This is the young man who has been entertained a season through in New York by the Van Teutons and Brownstones, who has indeed engaged himself to Miss Van Teuton, but who, when he hears that all these American friends are in England, puts their notes in the fire with the bills of his tailor and his boot-maker. He hates Americans, despises Americans,—yet when hard up is ready to marry an American heiress, although he cannot humble himself to behave to her with ordinary decency. In fact, Lord Picadilly is a cad whom every reader longs to kick. It would be impossible to believe in his existence except for a few facts and instances fresh in everybody's mind; for titled men have spent seasons in New York and have cut their entertainers when they went to London a few months later. Toadies make bullies.

There is plenty of cleverness and some humor in "Expatriation," and behind it a sheaf of revenges for Americans abnegating their nationality, aping a nobility for whose real worth they have no perception, and satisfied with cockades, crests, liveries, habits, manners, and customs which do not belong to them.

Philadelphia, by the by, is praised in the book at the expense of New York, since Philadelphians do not parade on coaches, but live at home and spend their money where it is needed. Thus we trust that it will be long before novels on the fashionable Anglo-mania will contain any moral for Philadelphians.

"Brushes and Chisels" gives a picture of life in Rome, and art matters are handled in a way that suggests a considerable experience on the part of the author among sculptors and painters. There is a wine-shop where artists assemble for luncheon where "they always swear that on that day they are not going to talk about art, they declare that it is a worn-out subject that only spoils the appetite," then all set to talking on that subject and no other. "They all disagree, even those who hold the same ideas and belong to the same school; they argue warmly, excitedly, so that a stranger overhearing them might easily imagine that they were on the point of killing each other. There is only one point on which they all concur: that is to say that art is ruined, that art is ruined because of the dealers in objects of art, and because all the commissions in the world are not given to themselves."

The story chiefly concerns Comorto, one of those lively young artists, who ranks as a genius among his fellows. He falls in love with Angelica, a beautiful woman from the north of Europe, who is living in Rome with her aunt. Comorto is of a passionate but sensitive and fastidious nature. Angelica rejects his suit,—but later explains that she is the wife of a Russian prince who is unable to claim her since the Czar withholds his consent from the marriage. Still she confesses to her love for Comorto, and offers to go away with him. Comorto is not one of the men who can find happiness in the lowering of pure ideals. He is led into a duel and throws himself on his adversary's sword and is killed. The story is delicately told, and many of the descriptions and suggestions of artistic life in Rome are very well given. It is rather a sketch than a novel, or a series of sketches, for the story is too slight to afford a distinct link to them.

Pierre Loti's book floats in an atmosphere of its own and is an idyl instead of a novel. The romance indeed requires to be raised into a region above matter-of-fact distinctions and definitions, since put into plain English prose it is too sad and too cruel. For it is the history of a left-handed marriage in the beautiful South Sea islands, between Harry Grant, an English naval officer, and little Rarahu, a pretty Tahitian of fifteen years. The two are very happy so long as the fleet stays on that side of the world. Then the *Reindeer* sails for home and poor Rarahu is left alone. She is a loving little creature and at first means to be true to her "little husband," but she is very young and she is very lovely. So she leads a thoughtless, wicked life for a few years and then dies. In spite of South Sea morals and the deep-rooted corruption which is depopulating these islands, "Pierre Loti" has contrived, with the exquisite French art of which he is a master, to lift his story into a region of beauty and even of purity. Rarahu's character is the embodiment of tender and poetic ideals of what is distinctively feminine. The descriptions of the island scenery are marvelously given and the whole is in its way a little masterpiece. The translation is good, and although the French envelope best suits the romance, the English reader loses little of the rare charm of the original.

In "The Bank Tragedy" a cashier of a New England bank is found in the vault by the open and rifled safe, bound, gagged, wounded, and unconscious. He dies, and the object of the story is naturally to establish the facts which lie behind the crime and

discover the real criminal. Suspicion falls first on one possible villain and then on another. The victim himself is for a time believed to be his own murderer, since a plausible theory is started that he has misappropriated the funds of the bank, and then bound, gagged, and shot himself. We are glad to say that he is found to be guiltless. The sensational elements of the story seem extreme, yet the main facts will be recognized as those of an actual case in northern New England, which recently drew national attention.

DAS PAPIER UND SEINE VORFAHREN. [PAPER AND ITS ANCESTORS.] Von Konrad Haack. Berlin: Reinhold Kuhn. 1890.

In the infancy of writing man thought that the best way to transmit his deeds of valor to future generations was to inscribe the record of them on a rough stone or on a living oak. The Chinese and Peruvians kept their annals by making notches on a stick, or by associating them with the knots in a tree. As the amount of writing done increased the material used became more varied; inscriptions were carved on cliffs, temple walls, tombstones, and coffins; for matters of less permanent importance tablets of stone, wood and metal, palm-leaves and the hides of animals began to be used. In 450 B. C. the Romans wrote the laws of the twelve tables on bronze and set them up in the Forum. The next step we find among the Greeks, who employed for their private correspondence wooden tablets overlaid with wax, using a metal pencil to inscribe thereon.

To this day we find growing in Africa, and in the marshy lands on the east coast of the Mediterranean, the papyrus reeds which furnished writing material to the ancient Egyptians. What Egyptian city is entitled to the credit of having first used the papyrus for writing purposes we do not know, but as Alexandria became the chief literary centre of the country so in later days at least she became the chief seat of the manufacture of papyrus.

Parchment is supposed to have been first used in the ancient city of Pergamon, the residence of that friend of the Muses, Eumenes II. This king is said to have established a library in Pergamon which would rival he hoped the famous library of Alexandria. The Ptolemies, jealous of this attempt, forbade the exportation of papyrus, and so the literary king was obliged to find another material on which to write his works. From the East the use of this material passed to the West. Up to the sixth century it was manufactured chiefly by Italians, but after that time its use and manufacture spread over all Europe.

When the Crusaders returned from their wars they brought back the materials for the overthrow of the Middle Ages. Not the least important of their acquisitions was the secret for the making of a cheap writing material, a secret which may well share with Gutenberg the glory of being a prime factor in the diffusion of knowledge. Tradition says that it was in the year 153 B. C. that a Chinese Mandarin manufactured the first paper, and from the same source are we informed that before fifty years had passed paper money was in use. This art passed from the Chinese to the Japanese and the Tartars, and thence to the Arabs, who improved on their masters by substituting rags for cotton. About the year 1290 the family of Holbein set up the first paper factory in Germany, using not raw cotton but cotton rags. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century rags remained the sole material used in the manufacture of paper. The researches of chemists had pointed to the conclusion that all plants which like hemp and flax, were flexible and easily separated into threads might by the use of water, be turned into a paste from which paper could be made. Pastor Schaeffer of Regensburg tried many experiments in the middle of the last century and succeeded in producing paper from various vegetable materials. By the use of wasp nests he demonstrated the possibility of making paper from wood-pulp, and all the paper so manufactured goes back to his experiments, which involved the use of almost every sort of wood. He tried, too, potato parings. He made paper out of thistles, and on the first sheet thus produced he sent his congratulations to the Archduke Peter Leopold of Austria. He used even moss, lichens, and sea-weeds. Schaeffer's experiments were highly commended by the journals of the day, and the Emperor Josef II. of Austria presented him a gold chain for his services; but no practical use was made of his methods.

At the beginning of this century there was a rag famine and in 1802 English manufacturers began to use straw for the manufacture of packing paper. Wood was first employed on an extensive scale in 1846 by Heinrich Voelter, a German, and linen, cotton, straw, and jute at the same time took their places as the raw materials for the manufacture of paper.

Until the year 1799 all paper was made by hand. The first machine for the purpose was invented in that year by Louis Robert, a Frenchman.

Paper is used by the modern world for books and writing, and is the prime factor in commercial interchange. The Chinese and

Japanese have for centuries made paper carpets, umbrellas, table cloths, napkins, and handkerchiefs.

In the beginning of the second quarter of this century paper began to be used for various house ornamentations in England and France. French manufacturers ten years later made paper table covers, waiters, and boxes. Still ten years later the first "moth" paper was manufactured in Wisconsin. In 1869 Allen made the first paper wheels in England. In 1880, at the International Exposition in Sydney, there was exhibited a completely furnished house, the house itself and all the utensils and furniture being made of paper. Petroleum, butter, eggs, and fruits are now shipped in paper casks, and the end is not yet. C. A.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE volumes which Mr. Unwin of London, (New York: Macmillan & Co.), is issuing in his new "Adventure Series," at so very low a price, are so far reprints of old books which in their day were popular, and which it may be considered have not yet lost their attractions. The first of these, Trelawney's account of his life, ("Adventures of a Younger Son"), we have already mentioned. Since that there have been published "Robert Drury's Journal" of his fifteen years' captivity on the Island of Madagascar, and the "Memoirs of the Military Career of John Shipp." Both these are indeed books of adventure. The former dates back to the early part of the eighteenth century,—to a time when William Penn had not long been dead, and Benjamin Franklin had recently been walking up the street in Philadelphia, munching his penny roll,—to wit 1729,—and it appears, from the best examination and comparison which now can be given it, to be nothing more nor less than an ingenious weaving together of materials, themselves mostly true, in the form of a narrative which on its part is fictitious. There was such a person as Robert Drury, an English seaman, who was mixed up with the pirates who invested the Madagascar coasts and the seas thereabout, and who may have had some such experiences as are here described, but that he was a captive in the hands of the natives fifteen years, or that he composed, or even suggested this narrative, is not believed. On the contrary, the present editor of the book, Captain Oliver, (who dates his Introduction at Gosport, on the 1st of February, of the present year), thinks the work in all probability was concocted either by Daniel Defoe, or by his son, and he gives numerous reasons for this opinion.

All the same, "John Drury's Journal" is a good old-fashioned bundle of lively and curious experiences,—not so simple and so natural, perhaps, as "Robinson Crusoe," but very much in that vein, and having its roots in precisely the same soil of reality. Drury, the pirate, is doubtless the foundation figure on which Defoe built this book, as Selkirk was in the more famous one.

John Shipp, however, was a person real enough. An Englishman, also, he lived a century later, and instead of being a mere common pirate, plundering ships in the far Southern Seas, he was a regularly enlisted soldier of the armies of His Britannic Majesty, who was in the pursuit of duty as well as glory, in knocking the Hindoos in the head, and spreading over their lands the blessings of the East India Company's system. Shipp was a commoner in the severest sense, an orphan boy who had been in the parish poor-house, and who at twelve years old (1797) enlisted in the army. He saw service then chiefly in India, under all sorts of trying circumstances, and he accomplished what was as unusual as a white blackbird, the rise from the ranks to the position of a commissioned officer. In 1821, for his courage and capacity, he was made a lieutenant, but sad to say he was expelled from the place, two years later, as the result of a court-martial which found him guilty of some crookedness in connection with the regimental horse-racing. His story was published after his return to England, and its details are considered authentic enough for all practical purposes. It relates very *naïvely* his experiences as a soldier, and is not without its value as a simple tale of life spent in that way, in that day.

It is quite the fashion now-a-days for publishing houses to issue serial "Libraries" of fiction. The latest firm to enter this field is Messrs. Lee & Shepard of Boston, who have just issued as number one of their "Good Company Series," a wonderfully wrought romance called "The Blind Men and the Devil," by "Phineas." It is long since we have come across so "wild and whirling" a book as this. The Blind Men are a race of underground creatures, among whom the narrator finds himself by an unlucky chance, and their doings are a succession of grimy horrors. Whether the thing is an involved allegory, whether the narrator is supposed to be mad, or whether "Phineas" himself is insane we cannot determine, but it does seem as though the publishers had made rather a "rum start" in their new series.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THERE is a good deal of talk in the English papers about the new edition of Ruskin's poems. It will be a more extensive publication than was at first expected, in consequence of a number of yet unpublished pieces which it will include. It will be in two volumes, and there are some intimations of a third volume, uniformly printed, of early prose writings, not yet published. Meanwhile, the distinguished author and critic is himself reported to be desperately ill, and with little of his once wonderful intellect left.

"The Witch of Prague" sounds like a title for a book of Mr. Rider Haggard's. It is, however, a work by Mr. F. Marion Crawford, just completed, and about to appear serially. It may be expected in book form early in the new year.

The life of John McCullough, the actor, which Joseph Hawthorn is writing, will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

A dictionary of Australian biography is in preparation by Philip Mennell, a prominent journalist of the country. It will include both dead and living, beginning with the inauguration of "responsible government," in 1855.

One result of the breach between the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck, it is said, will be the early publication of a considerable portion of the Emperor Frederick's famous diary, about which there was such a fuss just two years ago. This diary is a most minute record of the late Emperor's proceedings and opinions, from the time of his marriage until his departure from San Remo, on his accession to the throne.

The new edition of the journal of Sir Walter Scott is to be printed exactly as he wrote it, with the portions omitted by Lockhart restored. Lockhart cut out all allusions which could possibly annoy persons then living, and thus a half of the Diary was sacrificed for the time. But there seems to be no longer any need for regarding those scruples of the first editor.

A volume called "The Painter-Poets," has been edited for the "Canterbury Poets" by Kinston Parkes. It will include poems by Rossetti, Morris, Faed, Hamerton, and various other artists.

Mr. Patchett Martin has relieved his labors in writing Lord Sherbrooke's "Life" by editing for Messrs. Griffith & Farran a novelty in the way of juvenile literature. "Over the Sea," stories for children, is now in the press, and will consist of a number of short tales, half of which are Australian and the other half purely English.

The statement that Major Casati is about to write a book about Emin Pasha requires some modification. The Italian companion of Emin and Stauley is engaged on a narrative of events in Africa of which he was cognizant, but it will be from a perfectly neutral point of view.

"We are asked to say," remarks the London *Athenæum*, "that the 'Sin of Joost Aveling,' which we lately praised, and which has passed through several editions, is not a translation from the Dutch, but was originally written in English by the author, a Dutchman. A number of journals, both in England and America, have asserted the contrary, and 'in consequence,' the author writes to us, 'I am credited with a literary fame in my own country to which I have absolutely no claim.'"

A volume edited by Rev. Robert Borland, called "The Poets and Poetry of Yarrow," relating especially to Wordsworth, Scott, and Hogg, will be issued soon in London.

Mr. W. P. Frith, the English artist, has undertaken a life of John Leech, and a request for letters and anecdotes is made.

The much talked-of "Life of Dr. Pusey," by Canon Liddon, is now announced by Messrs. Longmans, but it is not likely to be ready for publication for some months.

By the will of P. Vanderbilt Spader, who died recently, Rutgers College secures a legacy of \$10,000. Some time before, Mr. Spader gave his valuable library of 6,000 volumes to the College, and he made it other generous gifts.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde is compiling an alphabetical dictionary of Shakespearian quotations.

James J. Chapman, Washington, has now ready Hon. Edward McPherson's "Hand-book of Politics" for 1890, it being volume XII. of McPherson's political works.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the gold medal for art, literature, and science, upon Mr. Frank Vincent "in recognition of his distinguished services to the literature of travel."

It is announced that Sir Edwin Arnold has completed his new epic, "The Light of the World." It is a poem longer than "The Light of Asia," and not less oriental in style and character. Six books in blank verse, interspersed with lyrical pieces, are preceded

by an introduction in heroic meter; and while the treatment is bold and original, the earnest purpose of the poet throughout has been to convert Hindoos to Christianity.

The death is reported of Mr. Charles Gibbon, the Scotch-English novelist. Mr. Gibbon has been read to some extent in this country, but cannot be said to be well known here. "Robin Grey" is one of his best novels. It is said that Queen Victoria is an especial admirer of his writings.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, has been in London making arrangements for the publication of a lengthy work on life in the French capital. He calls it "Paris Vivant" and hopes to issue it next spring.

Thomas Wright is writing a Life of Cowper which is expected to take rank as the standard biography of the poet.

Macmillan & Co. have in press a new volume of stories by Rudyard Kipling, uniform with "Plain Tales from the Hills."

The French edition of Mr. Stanley's book, "*Dans les Ténèbres de l'Afrique*," is published at 30 francs in paper covers, and 38 francs bound. The German edition, "*Im Dunkelsten Afrika*," is published at 22 marks. Both are in two volumes, with the original illustrations and maps. The French translator is M. Elie Reclus, the brother of the geographer.

It is proposed to publish a memorial volume containing selections from the works of the late William Francis Allen, professor of History in the University of Wisconsin.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish in September "A Brief Course in the Elements of Chemistry," by Professor James H. Shepard of South Dakota Agricultural College.

Longmans & Co. have in press "The Student's History of England," by S. R. Gardiner. It is intended for upper classes in schools, and aims at avoiding both the allusive style of writing which is so puzzling to young people, and undue multiplicity of detail.

Messrs. Hart & Company, Toronto, announce that they have in press, and will have ready early in the Autumn, a volume of verse by Mrs. S. Frances Harrison,—"Seranus,"—author of "Crowded Out," and compiler of the "Canadian Birthday Book," etc. It will contain some of the work which has made Mrs. Harrison's name known in Canadian literary circles, and also much entirely new matter.

Messrs. Chas. E. Merrill & Co. make the announcement that they have concluded arrangements with Mr. Ruskin's English publisher, by which they will hereafter be the only authorized publishers in America of Ruskin's books. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton has engaged to write an introduction to each volume of the new edition, (the "Brantwood"), which will be printed from type and on paper selected by the author himself before his recent illness, and with illustrations prepared under his own supervision, and will be bound in accordance with his suggestions.

Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, a prominent clergyman in the Lutheran Church and President of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., died this week. He was a writer of reputation in church matters.

Mudie's Library, London, is undergoing structural alterations which will enlarge it considerably, while making it lighter and more conveniently arranged.

Mr. Smart, whose translation of Bawerk's "Capital and Interest" has been favorably received in England, has nearly completed an English edition of the same writer's "*Theorie des Kapitals*."

Miss Olive Schreiner's forthcoming book of allegories will contain "Three Dreams in a Desert," "The Sunlight Lay Across My Bed," "The Lost Joy," "In a Far-off World," "The Artist's Secret," "In a Ruined Chapel," "The Hunter" (from "The Story of an African Farm"), and one or two others. Several of the allegories have never been printed. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is the publisher.

That some people have not yet had enough of Marie Bashkirtseff may be gathered from the fact that her letters are about to be published at Paris. It will be interesting to observe whether the frank unreserve she displays in her journal was shown in her correspondence with her friends.

The subscriptions toward the memorial to be erected to Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," at Kirkcaldy, his birth-place, have reached \$40,000, and it is expected the amount will be much increased.

The "Life of Ibsen," by Henrik Jæger, will appear early in the autumn. An English version by Clara Bell and Edmund Gosse, (the latter translating the poetry), will be published by Heinemann, London; and Lovell, New York.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE "Critic" Company of New York, announce that they are to be the American publishers of Mr. W. T. Stead's *London Review of Reviews*. It is a monthly; price of single copies 20 cents, per annum \$2.00. The plan is substantially expressed in the name. Besides the extracts and abridgments from the magazines and reviews, and the comments upon and indexes to their contents, which constitute the *raison d'être* of the new monthly, each number contains a leading editorial summarizing "The Progress of the World," a frontispiece (usually a portrait), a "character-sketch" of some man or woman toward whom all eyes are directed at the time, and a special article with illustrations.

Dr. Albert Shaw, who recently contributed an interesting article on Glasgow to *The Century*, is to write a series of papers for that magazine during the coming year, on "Municipal Government in Europe and America." He will give studies of Metropolitan London and Paris; the municipal system in Berlin and other German cities; recent progress of Italian cities, etc.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's article in the August number of *The Forum* on "The Décolleté in Modern Life," has caused such demand for that number that a second edition has been issued.

SCIENCE.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1886-87. J. W. Powell, Director. Parts I.-II. Two Volumes. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1889. (Distributed 1890.)

IN view of their tardiness in appearance, it is fortunate that the administrative reports of the Director of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, and the accompanying papers, seldom contain matter which has only ephemeral interest. As it is, those parts of the Director's report which summarize the work done during the year (1886-87) became public with the transmission of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, while the accompanying papers have been reviewed and summarized in scientific journals, and in some cases have been printed separately. The appearance of the Report, however, calls for more extended notice than has been given.

The labors of the United States Geological Survey may be classed under three heads: (1) original research in geology, particularly that of the public domain, involving the preparation of a geological map of the United States (still in progress), and comprising the principal work of the Survey. (2) The topographical surveys, such as have been made of Massachusetts, New Jersey, the Appalachian region, Arizona, the California gold belt, etc. (3) The business operations of the Survey, involving the disbursement (in 1886-87) of about \$500,000, the care of instruments and other appurtenances, the preparation of publications, the management of the library and correspondence, etc.

The organization of this last division of the work of the Survey is described in detail by the Director in the present report. As exhibited in this account, the office work of the Survey is systematized to a high degree, the classification and division of labor being determined and carried out to minutiae. Such an organization is essential, if the Survey is to meet the requirements which are made of it, namely, efficiency in the work of investigators and surveyors, a prompt and impartial distribution of the publications, and economy in the expenditure of public money. In regard to the distribution of the publications of the Survey, the Director notes that various unsatisfactory conditions prevail, and we do not think there has been any material improvement in the three years since this Report was written. Besides the 1,900 copies printed for the use of Congressmen, there is a second edition provided for use of the Survey. In the case of the annual reports, this edition amounts to 5,000 copies; in the case of monographs, bulletins, and statistical papers ("Mineral Resources"), it amounts to 3,000. Special editions are sometimes ordered by the Secretary of the Interior. The annual reports and special editions are distributed gratuitously and exchanged; other publications are for sale at a fixed price, usually nominal, or, in some cases, are exchanged. As no advertisement of publications is made, students and others interested often have no means of knowing of their existence, except by stray newspaper paragraphs, and are left ignorant of prices and arrangements for obtaining copies. The list of gratuitous recipients kept by the department, while open to extension by applications and recommendations, is incomplete, and not representative of the scientific life of the country.

The accompanying papers are seven in number: of these several are of unusual general interest.

(1) "The Quaternary History of Mono Valley, California," by Israel C. Russell. The Great Basin, corresponding to the great arid region included between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range, has always been a favorite field for geologists, on

account of its wealth in the records of geological changes by atmospheric, fluvial, glacial, and volcanic agents. The Mono district is one of the many independent hydrographic basins of this district, situated a few miles from the Nevada line in eastern California. Lake Mono, in the centre, is a veritable Dead Sea, as no fishes or molluscan forms are able to live in its densely alkaline waters. The isolation and limited area of the basin render completeness of treatment a possibility, and Mr. Russell's descriptions, while not exhaustive, are elaborate. They include the tracing of the ancient shore-line of the lake; a discussion of the curious crags and tower-like masses of tufa which mark the locations of springs; records of explorations of the existing glaciers of the Sierras, illustrated from excellent photographs; a study of the Mono craters, which number about twenty, etc.

(2) "Geology of the Lassen Peak District," by J. S. Diller. This mountain is not far from Mt. Shasta in northern Central California. In the study of the perplexing problem,—the relations of the Coast, Cascade, and Sierra ranges to each other,—the region in the neighborhood of Lassen Peak offers peculiar advantages. The lavas found are in great variety, the volcanic action is of comparatively recent date, and the exposures of sedimentary deposits are good. The present paper deals particularly with the latter. From these, the main conclusion reached is that the northern end of the range is made up of three orographic blocks which are separated from one another and from those of the Great Basin by profound dislocations. The Sierras are made to appear as a distinct range by the subsidence of the Great Basin region.

(3) "The Fossil Butterflies of Florissant," by Samuel H. Scudder. A detailed description of the seven species of fossil butterflies which were discovered at Florissant, Colorado. The discovery was one of unusual interest, as it increased the total number of Tertiary species known to science from nine to sixteen. All the species belong to extinct genera, and are nearest allied to forms found in Central and South America.

(4) "The Trenton Limestone as a Source of Petroleum and Inflammable Gas in Ohio and Indiana," by Edward Orton. The headings of the chapters of this paper indicate its contents: theories of the origin of petroleum and natural gas; modes of accumulation in natural reservoirs; history of the discovery of oil and high pressure gas in Ohio; geology of the new oil and gas fields; the center of production in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Orton justly says that the discovery and exploitation of petroleum, and the utilization of natural gas, are the most important achievements of economic geology in the latter part of the present century. The almost daily discoveries of new sources of supply in Ohio and Indiana render the large fund of information contained in this paper of immediate and general interest. We note in passing, that members of the American Association, at the annual meeting now in progress at Indianapolis, intend visiting some of the petroleum and gas fields of the State, and notably the recent upheaval at Waldron.

(5) "The Geographical Distribution of Fossil Plants," by Lester F. Ward. This is a bibliography of the very extensive literature of paleobotany since 1850, grouped by countries, and showing the nature and extent of the work accomplished since that time in the discovery and study of the extinct floras of the globe, and the number, location, and geological age of the plant-bearing beds. The absorbing question in this branch of science at the present time is, of course, the development of plant life throughout the history of the earth, and the number of those laboring to give completeness to the record amounts to thousands. Mr. Ward's paper covers 300 pages and is invaluable to the student of the subject.

We have already had occasion in these columns to notice both of the remaining papers, "Summary of the Geology of the Quicksilver Deposits of the Pacific Slope," by Geo. F. Becker, and "The Geology of the Island of Mount Desert, Maine," by Prof. N. S. Shaler. The latter paper is one of those which we referred to above as being of unusual general interest, considering the commonly technical labors of a Geological Survey. The subject matter refers mainly to the general structure of the island, which, as all visitors know, has many unusual features. The text is made more attractive by a full series of illustrations and by the fine geological maps prepared by the survey. Prof. Shaler's descriptions of geological phenomena are always clear and interesting, their simple and familiar style commending them even to the non-technical reader.

NOTES.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science began its sessions on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The meeting will last until the 28th, and it is expected in that time nine general addresses will be made and about two hundred special papers read. President T. C. Menden-

hall, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, delivered the annual address on the opening day, and resigned the chair to his successor, Prof. George L. Goodale, Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard University.

Prof. Goodale, just named, has been prominently connected with Harvard since 1872, when he became instructor in botany and lecturer on vegetable pathology. On the death of Asa Gray, he was appointed to the Fisher professorship, and had been previously director of the Botanic Garden, and one of the faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Prof. Goodale's publications have been physiological and botanical. Soon after his appointment at Harvard he delivered a lecture on "Hybrids and Hybridization in Plants," and one on "Recent Researches in regard to Seeds and their Germination," which were published in the annual reports of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. The text of the "Wild Flowers of North America," a quarto published in parts, with beautiful plates by Isaac Sprague, was written by him. He is also the author of "Practical Exercises in Histology and Vegetable Physiology" (New York, 1885) and of "Vegetable Histology" (1885) and "Vegetable Physiology" (1885). The two last named, with additional matter, have been combined under the title of "Physiological Botany," to form the second volume of Asa Gray's "Botanical Text Book" (1885). At present he is occupied with the preparation of a treatise on "Economic Botany." A compendium of this work will be published in the series to which his "Physiological Botany" belongs. Prof. Goodale is associate editor of the *American Journal of Science*, is a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and is one of the seven fellows in botany of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

A reprint has been made from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, of a paper by Prof. F. W. Putnam, on the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge. In treating of the problem of tracing the origin of the North American Indians, which is one of those suggested by the collections in the Peabody Museum, Prof. Putnam says there are five elements to be taken into consideration: (1) small oval-headed palæolithic man; (2) the long-headed Eskimo; (3) the long-headed people south of the Eskimo; (4) the short-headed race of the south-west; (5) the Carib element of the south-east. From a commingling of all these races, says Prof. Putnam, uniting here and sub-dividing there, through many thousand years, there has finally resulted an American people having many characteristics in common, notwithstanding their great diversity in physical characteristics, in arts, in customs, and in languages. To this heterogeneous people the name Indian was given, in misconception, and now stands as a stumbling-block in the way of anthropological research; for under the name resemblances are looked for and found while differences of as great importance are counted as mere variations from the type.

We learn from *Science* that Mr. S. F. Menage, of Minneapolis, has fitted out an expedition for scientific purposes to the Philippine Islands. The party consists of Mr. D. C. Worcester and Mr. F. S. Bourne, both of the University of Michigan, and experienced zoologists. They propose remaining in the archipelago at least two years, and expect to make large collections representing the varied flora and fauna of the islands. The collections will be placed in the museum of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences. It is proposed to give special attention to the collections of birds and forms of corals, and also to the land-shells of the group, many of which present curious problems of descent and distribution.

An investigation of some of the clay-beds which underlie Philadelphia was brought about recently by the digging of a cellar at Ninth and Market streets. Mr. Lewis Woolman, in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, states that the clay at this point varies from whitish and yellow to blue in color. A microscopical examination revealed the presence of sponge spicules in considerable numbers, and a few marine diatoms. Some specimens of clay from what are doubtless the same beds at Ninth and Race streets, contain sponge spicules and diatoms in abundance, the latter being a mixture of fresh water and salt water forms. About fifty species were observed, two-thirds being marine and one-third fresh water. This association of marine and fresh-water forms suggests the conclusion that the formerly wider estuary of the Delaware river covered the site of Philadelphia with its salt waters, and that its life-forms were mainly marine, but that it was subject to considerable invasion of fresh water from the river and neighboring streams which brought forms peculiar to fresh water.

WOMEN AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.¹

IN 1869 the first attempt was made to establish in England a college of University rank for women. A house was taken at Hitchin, so as to be reasonably accessible to tutors both from London and Cambridge, and it was adapted for the reception of six students. In 1873 the college was removed to a new building erected for the purpose at Girton, near Cambridge. Little by little the premises have been enlarged, and the numbers have increased, so that there are now upwards of 100 students. The subsequent establishment of Newnham College, with its three halls, has brought up the number of female students in residence at Cambridge to more than double this number. It is, of course, to be noted that these colleges are not the product of any action on the part of the Universities, but owe their existence to the vigorous initiative of Miss Emily Davies, Miss Clough, Lady Stanley of Alderley, and others, with the help of some resident members of the University. From the first the friends and promoters of the colleges sought recognition by the University, and admission to the degree examinations. But during the early years it was only by a friendly and informal arrangement that the female students were permitted to take the same papers which were set to ordinary candidates, and the results were communicated privately to the governing body of the college. Memorials were presented to the Senate praying that the privilege thus granted by way of exceptional favor might be formally recognized under the express sanction of the University, and in 1880 a Syndicate was formed to report on whole subject. It was in accordance with the report of that Syndicate that the present regulations of the University respecting women received the final approval of the Senate in February, 1881.

These regulations concede to the students of Girton and Newnham, and of any similar institution which may hereafter be recognized by Grace of the Senate, several substantial privileges. They admit women who may have fulfilled the ordinary conditions respecting length of residence and standing which members of the University are required to fulfill, to the Previous Examination or "Little Go," and to the Tripos examinations. They provide, for the female students who pass, a published list under the authority of the University, showing the place in order of standing and merit which such students would have occupied if they had been men. These concessions, however, valuable as they are, are accompanied by some well-nigh unintelligible restrictions. That the successful student cannot actually obtain a degree or become a member of the University is easy to be understood. These privileges could not be granted by a Grace of the Senate, nor without new powers from the Crown, although such new powers would probably be obtained without difficulty if the University desired to possess them. But it is specially provided that the "Previous Examination" which is required of ordinary undergraduates shall not be insisted on in the case of women; but that female students who obtain an honor certificate in the Higher Local Examination "may be admitted to the Tripos, although such certificate does not cover the special portions of the Higher Local Examinations which are accepted by the University in lieu of parts or the whole of the Previous Examination; provided that such students have passed in group B (Language), and group C (Mathematics)." The effect of this special provision is that female students are admissible to the Tripos examination on conditions which do not apply to men. Women did not, it is true, ask for a special regulation of this kind in their favor; and as a matter of fact, the authorities of Girton have never taken advantage of it on behalf of any of their students. Those authorities require all their students to give the same evidence of preliminary training in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, which is exacted by the University from men who intend to graduate. Under the existing conditions it is possible, though rare, for a female student to take a place in the Honor or Tripos examination without any knowledge of Latin or Greek.

A more remarkable and less defensible feature in the regulations sanctioned by the University in 1881, was the exclusion of women from the examination for the ordinary degree. We believe that the reason assigned for making this distinction between men and women candidates was, that in the opinion of many the ordinary degree examination was unsatisfactory, educationally; that it was taken, as a rule, by idle or common place men; and that it was undesirable to encourage women to come up to the University at all, unless they were prepared to read for Honors. But to this argument it may be replied that if the ordinary degree examination for men is not satisfactory it should be made so. If it does not serve its proper purpose, of offering to the rank and file of undistinguished students a certificate that they have, at least, reached a creditable standard of attainment in the principal departments of a liberal education, then it should be so reformed as to make it fulfill that useful, though modest, function. And if it

were so reformed it would meet the needs of the less ambitious candidates among women as among men. To a diligent and careful though not a brilliant, student, who wishes, for example, to obtain a certificate of qualification as teacher in a school, the ordinary degree represents, or ought to represent, a more useful and practical course of study than is attested, say, by passing in any of the numerous alternatives offered at the Higher Local Examination, and afterwards taking a low place in the Historical and Moral Science Tripos. It is difficult to understand on what principle the University, when requested to make its degrees and honors accessible to the students of Girton and Newnham, took the opportunity of inventing for those students new regulations and restrictions which it did not propose to apply to men, and which, so far as we are aware, no women, and none of the best friends of women's collegiate education, had shown the least wish to possess.

On the successes which women have obtained, and of the use they have made of the privileges accorded to them by the University, it would be superfluous to dwell. Each year since 1881 has seen an increased number of women attaining distinction in the Tripos Examination. In one year Miss Scott was placed fifth in the Wranglers' list. In another Miss Ramsay of Girton (now Mrs. Butler) occupied a unique position, that of the only candidate in the first class of the classical tripos. This year Miss Philippa Fawcett of Newnham has attained the equally remarkable distinction of being placed by the examiners "above the Senior Wrangler" in the Mathematical Tripos. The other reports just issued by the University show that three women have obtained places in the list of Wranglers, ten in that of Senior Optimes, and four in that of Junior Optimes. In the Classical Tripos one student, Miss Margaret Alford of Girton, is placed in the first division of the first class, two are in the second class, and six in the third class. In the Natural Science Tripos, parts I. and II., the names of five women appear in the first class, three in the second, and six in the third. In Medieval and Modern Languages five passed in the second class; in the Moral Science Tripos two in the second class; and in the Historical Tripos one in the first class, three in the second, and one in the third. In any even of the largest colleges for men it would be regarded as a creditable achievement to secure seven first classes in a single year; but this distinction has in 1890 been obtained by Girton College with only 110 students in residence.

It is, however, to be observed that although women have thus been able to secure valuable aid and honorable recognition from the University, they have for the present neither asked nor received material aid in any form from its resources. Whatever privileges they have enjoyed they or their friends have paid for. No University prize or pecuniary reward in any form is accessible to a woman, and the admission of women has not yet cost the University a shilling. If Miss Fawcett or Miss Alford had a brother who attained the same position, he would have competed for and probably have secured the Smith's prize or the Chancellor's medal. But the lady candidates cannot, however distinguished, put in a claim for these prizes, because technically they are not members of the University. Fellowships and College scholarships and exhibitions of course stand on a different footing. They belong to Colleges and to the residents in these Colleges, and not to the University. And with College honors and emoluments Girton and Newnham will probably be provided with sufficient liberality by their own friends. But although women cannot, for obvious reasons, claim any share in college endowments, they have a right to ask that the University, which has already recognized them and attested their success as students, and admitted them, even though in an informal way, to its honors, shall not withhold from them much longer rewards which, like the Craven scholarship, were intended to be associated with those honors. For example, the Bell scholarship is in the gift of the University, and is expressly designed to reward clergymen's sons if they evince promise; and to enable them to pursue their studies farther or to enter a profession. There seems to be no good reason why the daughter of a clergyman, if she fulfills the required conditions, should not be allowed to have her due share in this bequest.

Many anxious misgivings were at first entertained even by those who had the strongest interest in the academic education of women, in regard to its possible effect on the health and physical vigor of the students. It was feared that the opening of new facilities for study and intellectual improvement would result in the creation of a new race of puny, sedentary, and unfeminine students, would destroy the grace and charm of social life, and would disqualify women for their true vocation, the nurture of the coming race, and the governance of well-ordered, healthy, and happy homes. All these predictions have been emphatically falsified by experience. The really fatal enemy to health among young women is the aimless, idle, frivolous life into which, for

¹ Extracts from an article by J. G. Fitch, in the *Contemporary Review* for August.

want of better employment, they are so often tempted to drift. Intellectual pursuits, when duly coordinated with other forms of activity, are attested by all the best medical authorities to be eminently conducive to health. Such records as exist in regard to the strength and general capacity of the students, to their marriages, and to the usefulness of their subsequent careers, are curiously contradictory of the dismal anticipations which were at first expressed on this subject. The period over which statistical data on this point extend is at present short; and it would be premature to dogmatise confidently on the subject. But those who would learn what experience, so far as it has gone, has to teach us, would do well to consult the weighty testimony collected by the late Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer from medical and educational authorities in her interesting volume entitled, "Women and Work," or the still more striking facts and figures which have been collated by Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, in her recent pamphlet entitled, "Health Statistics of Women Students of Cambridge and Oxford, and of their Sisters." It will be plain to all who will study this evidence, that there is no antagonism between serious study and a healthy and joyous life; and that the widening of women's intellectual interests is more likely to add to the charm, and grace, and happiness of the home than to diminish it.

One other truth has been brought into clearer light by the history of educational development in England during the last thirty years. It is that in our present state of knowledge and experience all attempts to differentiate the studies and the intellectual careers of men and women are premature and probably futile. Education is essentially an inductive science, a science of experiment and observation. *A priori* theories are as much out of place here as in chemistry or astronomy. What knowledge will prove of most worth to women, what they will value most, what they will best be able to turn to account, and what is best suited to their own intellectual and spiritual needs, we do not know, and cannot yet safely judge. Neither the philosophers nor the practical teachers have yet been able to formulate a coherent scheme of doctrine on these points. The tentative and empirical efforts of those who have tried their hands at framing a course of study exclusively adapted to women have all proved failures. As we have seen, the special women's examination of the University of London was not greatly valued, and was soon abandoned. The University of St. Andrews, which has devised a special distinction—that of L.L.A., for female candidates only—would have proved more generally useful, and certainly more attractive, if it had simply offered to candidates of both sexes examinations of the same academic value and under the same conditions. And the clumsy and inexplicable compromise of the Cambridge Senate, which admits women to examination, and classes them with candidates for degrees, but withholds from them the degree itself; which offers to them that which they do not want—a new and exceptional form of Previous Examination, and denies to them that which many do want—access to the examination for the ordinary degree, is felt by many of the truest friends of education to have been a mistake, and to demand early reconsideration. It would of course be rash to affirm that there are no differences in the moral and mental endowment of men and women which ought to exercise an influence on the methods of education. In some future age, it may become possible to map out the whole field of human knowledge, and to say what part of it should be cultivated by one sex, and what part by the other. But at present the materials for a decision do not exist, and any assumption that we are in a position to decide will serve only to make the future solution of the problem in a wise and satisfactory way more difficult.

CURRENT EXCERPTS.

THE CANADIAN POLICY OF ILL FEELING.

New York Tribune.

CANADA'S principal Grit organ, the *Toronto Globe*, finds little satisfaction in the growing animosities which Sir John Macdonald's Government has chosen to awaken in this country. The *Globe* does not see how Canada's prosperity is promoted by commercial and political strife between the Dominion and this Republic. This has long been a mystery to us. That Sir John has succeeded in building an excellent railroad and in snatching a good deal of American business to help the Dominion Treasury pay its expenses, we are quite prepared to admit. But why he should work so industriously to create and maintain a line of quarrels with us when all the traffic advantages which save his railroad from bankruptcy depend wholly on the pleasure of our Government, is the chief puzzle of his unique policy. Why his newspaper organs should persist in their ridiculous misrepresentations of American sentiment, in their pretense that the United States aims at Canada's enthrallment, and in urging a tariff policy which is unfriendly without being compensatory, is a problem that admits of no logical solution.

It has taken this country seven years to make up its mind that these irritating conditions are designed. The absence of any reasonable motive for them and the manifest certainty that retaliation must involve the heaviest hardships upon Canada, have led our statesmen to suppose that there must be some mistake about the matter somewhere, and that time would adjust things comfortably. But time has only aggravated them. Time has

merely increased Canadian aggression and sharpened the tone of Canadian hostility. Sticking to the letter of an old treaty, the commonest offices of refuge are denied to American vessels putting into Canadian ports in distress. Our ships, scores of them, have been arbitrarily seized on pretenses which, if allowed, would justify piracy. Our fur properties, which we have spent many years and vast sums of money in promoting and defending, are raided and destroyed by means that are utterly indefensible, even if the act itself were honest; and whenever we succeed in getting within hailing distance of a satisfactory international agreement for their protection, Canada steps in between us and England and prevents the treaty. While these dangerous controversies are maintained the Canadian railroads, aided by customs laws which Sir John Macdonald is permitted to modify at pleasure, are conducting a lively traffic warfare upon our lines, serenely careless of the fact that they have obtained their opportunity to do so from the good-natured favor of America.

If there is any sagacity in this policy it is deeply hidden. Only one result, if it be persisted in much longer, is possible. It must lead to non-intercourse and then to sharper trouble. Is this what Sir John has been seeking for his country? Is this the object of his statecraft? When it would be so easily possible for Canada to obtain from the United States practically whatever she wished, when commercial and political friendship is so easy and so richly profitable on both sides of the border, what can be the sense in acts that must inevitably awaken ugly feelings? These are questions for Canada to answer. All her late elections have given answers in favor of peace and harmony. Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia have strongly pronounced against this policy of enmity to America. If the sentiment which maintains men like Mowat and Mercier in provincial power is any indication of what these great Provinces will say in the next Dominion election, we may hope that Canada and the United States will soon be friends and neighbors in the best sense of those peaceful terms.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

Philadelphia Press.

WHETHER or not the present situation in South Carolina shall inure to the benefit of the colored people and in the restoration of their political rights undoubtedly depends largely upon the colored people themselves. If there should be any prospect of a restoration of negro rule the split in the Democratic party would be healed at once and it would be years before another division would occur. To lose the present opportunity to gain the favor of the better class of whites would, under these circumstances, be little less than suicidal.

Under these conditions it is encouraging to read the advice given by the *New South*, of Beaufort, S. C., to the colored voters of that State. In a leading article recently printed in that paper under the title, "Let us Not Lose our Heads," it endeavors to place the situation frankly and clearly before the colored people and show them how they can avoid the shoals and quicksands which are certain to beset their pathway in the campaign of this year. It advises them to avoid every appearance of a scramble for office, to give up the idea of nominating separate State and county tickets, and to remember that, however large a majority of colored voters there may be in the State, there is a majority of white voters now on the registration books, which have been closed.

Every one who has watched the efforts to break the solid South must be struck with the good sense and pertinency of the advice given by the *New South*. If such a course had been pursued by the colored people of Virginia when the Democratic party split on the debt question, that State would be to-day strongly Republican. It was the mistake the colored voters made in adopting the financial heresies of General Mahone, and in following his standard solidly, that destroyed the opportunity to make the first inroad upon the solid Democratic South. It was not strange, perhaps, that they made the blunder they did on that occasion, but the political education of the colored people has proceeded rapidly since that time.

The present opportunity in South Carolina should not be frittered away, as the Virginia opportunity was. The colored voters should show the whites that they can rise above narrow prejudices and take a broad and elevated view of the questions at issue in the campaign. Both factions of the Democracy will undoubtedly appeal to them for aid, and every effort will be made to mislead and deceive them. If they rise superior to selfish motives in this campaign they will demonstrate the unjustness of the treatment accorded them in the past, and make good their right to share in the government of the State and country. The highest commendation is due the Beaufort *New South* for its honesty and sagacity in pointing out to the colored people the right course to pursue in the present emergency.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE BLIND MEN AND THE DEVIL. by Phineas. [Good Company Series. No. 1.] Pp. 219. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
- THE NINE WORLDS. Stories from Norse Mythology. By Mary E. Litchfield. Pp. 163. \$0.60. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- MEMOIRS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY CAREER OF JOHN SHIPP. Written by Himself. A new Illustrated Edition, with an Introduction by H. Mannes Chichester. Pp. 386. \$1.50. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Macmillan & Co.
- GEOFFREY HAMPTSTEAD. A Novel. By Thomas Stinson Jarvis. Pp. 378. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THREE LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By F. Max Müller. Pp. 112. \$0.75. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.
- WITH THE BEST INTENTIONS. A Midsummer Episode. By Marion Harland. Pp. 303. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

According to Consul Brown of Glasgow, the average yearly wages of men, women, and children in the cotton, woolen, and linen mills of Great Britain are \$179.50, \$165, \$151, and \$126 respectively. In this country, according to Chief Wadlin, the wages in the same industries are \$329.33, \$364.34, \$361.99, and \$305.44 respectively, a difference of from 84 to 142 per cent

DRIFT.

ONE of the earnest and courageous Americans, who preserve the best traditions of the National Senate, is Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Lately, he has written a very entertaining, and very interesting, letter to the editor of a journal at Pittsburg, who seemed to think some exigency of party demanded that he should say a number of things about Mr. Hoar, which he ought to have known, and could easily have ascertained, were false,—among them that Mr. Hoar had never rendered any public service; that he is rich from inherited wealth, and has drawn large sums of money from the Treasury of the United States; is an inveterate office holder, without having known what it is to do a day's work in his life; is an aristocrat and a man of pleasure, and so on. We print the letter in full, as a contribution to history, an interesting piece of biography, and a neat bit of literary construction, as well as because it is an act of justice to an upright and patriotic man:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1889.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Post:

My Dear Sir.—Somebody has sent me a copy of your paper containing an article of which you do me the honor to make me the subject. Who can have put such an extravagant yarn into the head of so amiable and good-natured a fellow? I never said the thing which you attribute to me in any interview, or caucus, or anywhere else. I never inherited any wealth or had any. My father was a lawyer in very large practice for his day, but he was a very generous and liberal man and never put much value upon money. My share of his estate was about \$10,500. All the income producing property I have in the world, or ever had, yields a little less than \$1,800 a year; \$800 of that is from a life estate and the other thousand comes from stock in a corporation which has only paid dividends for the past two or three years, and which I am very much afraid will pay no dividends, or much smaller ones, after two or three years to come. With that exception, the house where I live, with its contents, with about four acres of land, constitute my whole worldly possessions, except two or three vacant lots which would not bring me \$5,000 all told. I could not sell them now for enough to pay my debts. I have been in my day an extravagant collector of books, and have a library which you would like to see and which I would like to show you.

Now, as to office holding and working. I think there are few men on this continent who have put so much hard work into life as I have. I went one winter to the Massachusetts House of Representatives when I was 25 years old and one winter to the Massachusetts Senate when I was 30. The pay was \$2 a day at that time. I was nominated on both occasions, much to my surprise, and on both occasions declined a renomination. I afterward twice refused a nomination for Mayor of my city, have twice refused a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, and refused for years to go to Congress when the opportunity was in my power. I was at last broken down with overwork, and went to Europe for my health. During my absence the arrangements were made for my nomination to Congress, from which, when I got home, I could not well escape. The result is I have been here twenty years as Representative and Senator, the whole time getting a little poorer year by year. If you think I have not made a very good one, you have my full authority for saying anywhere that I entirely agree with you. During all this time I have never been able to hire a house in Washington. My wife and I have experienced the varying fortune of Washington boarding houses, sometimes very comfortable and a good deal of the time living in a fashion to which no Pittsburg mechanic earning \$2 a day would subject his household. Your "terrapin" is all in my eye, very little in my mouth. The chief carnal luxury of my life is in breakfasting every Sunday morning with an orthodox friend, a lady who has a rare gift for making fish-balls and coffee. You unfortunate and benighted Pennsylvanians can never know the exquisite flavor of the codfish, salted, made into balls and eaten on a Sunday morning by a person whose theology is sound, and who believes in all the five points of Calvinism. I am myself but an unworthy heretic, but I am of Puritan stock, of the seventh generation, and there is vouchsafed to me, also, some share of that restraint and a dim glimpse of that beatific vision. Be assured, my benighted Pennsylvania friend, that in that hour when the week begins, all the terrapin of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all the soft-shelled crabs of the Atlantic shore might pull at my trousers' legs and thrust themselves on my notice in vain. I am faithfully yours,

GEORGE F. HOAR.

President Harrison, (as the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal points out), has been emphatic in his recommendations to Congress to pass a bill to suppress the frauds in Congressional elections. Speaking of the general subject of better election laws, he said in his inaugural address of March 4, 1889:

"The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure and perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence."

The message of last December is more specific in its suggestions, and its application to the present situation is more patent. The President then said:

"I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage, and every other civil right under the Constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the Execu-

tive or of Congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the General Government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be obtained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the Federal Government, whether as litigant, juror, or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways."

Discussing the Elections bill, and remarking what pledges the Republicans have made that when they secured a majority in both branches of Congress they would enact such a measure, "S. M.," (Mr. James R. Young, Executive Clerk of the National Senate), says in a recent letter to the Philadelphia Star:

"The Democrats must fight it to the bitter end, for the reason that if it should become a law and could be successfully and faithfully executed, there would be an end to the false balloting and the false counting in the South, and as a consequence, it would be a crushing blow at Democratic control of the Government in the near future. The methods used by the Democrats at the polls in certain sections of the South have been permitted to go along undisturbed for so long a time that the Democrats do not want to be forced to abandon them. What power they have had in the Federal Government since the end of the war has been the direct result of these methods. They form the keystone of their hopes for future power, and they would look upon the passage of the Federal Elections bill as the obliteration of this keystone. General Grant, in the campaign for Garfield, in pleading for some legislation that would put a stop to this ballot-box stuffing and false counting in the South, said then what is true to-day, and what this so-called Force bill is intended to remedy. He said, addressing a vast assemblage at Garfield's home: 'There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast. No matter what the prominence of the opposite party he can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen States and localities in some other States where Republicans have not this privilege.'"

The New York Independent has gathered some valuable and interesting statistics showing the strength of various Christian Churches in the United States and their growth during the past year. In some cases the figures are estimates, but our contemporary believes that on the whole the results "very closely approximate the truth." From these it appears that there are in the United States 151,261 churches of all denominations, 103,300 ministers, and nearly 22,000,000 members. During the year there has been an increase of 8,500 churches, nearly 4,900 ministers, and nearly 1,090,000 members. The most numerous denomination is the Roman Catholic, with its 7,500 churches, 8,300 priests, etc., and 8,277,000 population, of whom 4,676,000 are estimated to be communicants. Then come the Methodists, with, in round numbers, 4,980,000 communicants; Baptists, 4,292,000; Presbyterians, 1,229,000; Lutherans, 1,086,000; Congregationalists, 491,000, and Episcopalians, 480,000. The increase in the Catholic population during the year was 421,700. The estimated gain in Catholic communicants was over 238,000. The growth of Protestant membership was 668,000. The Methodists gained more than 256,000, the Baptists more than 213,000, the Lutherans 95,000, the Presbyterians nearly 49,000, the Congregationalists more than 16,000, and the Episcopalians about 9,500. The accession of new members was even larger than these figures, since in every denomination there were deaths of members whose places were filled by new acquisitions. The number of deaths in the Methodist Episcopal body, for example, was reported at 28,300.

What does England mean by strengthening her Bermuda garrison? This is a question which would be asked more frequently in this country if the mass of the people took a more pressing interest in what is going on along their coasts. It is now announced that there will be no withdrawals of troops from Bermuda in consequence of the arrival there of the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, so recently accused of insubordination. The old troops consist of the First Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, two batteries of heavy artillery and two companies of engineers, one of them a torpedo company. These troops had been ordered to move to Halifax, and now the sudden countermanding of the order creates some excitement both in England and in Nova Scotia. The reason which will probably be alleged is that the Grenadiers being a little mutinous, it is not safe to leave them alone on the islands. But there are those who point out that Great Britain is deliberately strengthening all her garrisons in North America, and that Bermuda is the place naturally selected as the base of operations against our Atlantic ports, in case of any hostilities.—Boston Journal.

"Have you thought that if a man be not free on election day he is a slave for the other 364?" asked Mr. Bayard on Tuesday. Did the ex-Secretary of State have in his mind then that the Democrats of Kent county have at least twelve per cent. of their own voters in Kent county under pay, and that they are compelled to give money to them every time that they vote the Democratic ticket? This statement is not an invention of the Republicans. It is the statement of a Kent county Democrat, who further declared that of the total Democratic vote cast at the Kent primary elections last week at least twenty per cent. of the voters were paid to come to the support of the party.—Wilmington (Del.) Morning News.

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AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE AMERICAN DURING THE PAST YEAR ARE

WALTER HOUGH, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
FLORENCE EARLE COATES, Philadelphia.
PROF. HUGO RENNERT, University of Pennsylvania.
CLARENCE WASON, Paris, France.
CLINTON SCOLLARD, Clinton, N. Y.
REV. WM. J. MUTC, Hartford, Conn.
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DR. S. SOLIS-COHEN, Philadelphia.
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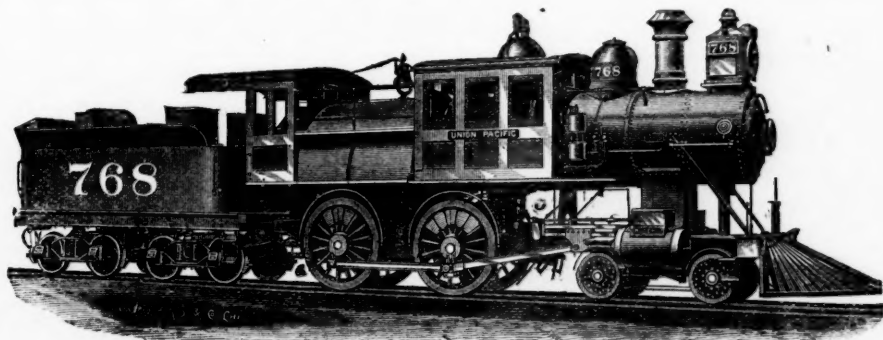
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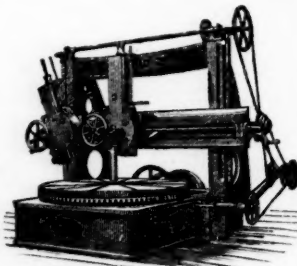
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